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## GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

### LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, *January* 6.

This day at 1 o'clock, the Governor transmitted to both houses the following

MESSAGE :—

*Fellow-Citizens of the Senate & Assembly,*

I approach the high trust committed to my care, with a profound sense of the unmerited honour conferred upon me by the people, and an earnest solicitude to fulfil the obligations of gratitude which their favour has imposed. Associated with these feelings, is a consciousness of inferiority to that accomplished statesman, whose sudden removal from the post to which I have been called, excited the unfeigned regrets of the whole American people. These feelings are also greatly increased by the reflection, that my illustrious predecessor was himself preceded in this responsible station, by a succession of worthies, whose names and services are identified with the history of our state, and engraven upon the hearts of our people.

But relying, as I know I may, upon your able and patriotic co-operation ; trusting to the indulgence of my fellow-citizens ; and looking for direction and support to that kind Providence, by whose favour the humbiest instrument may be made to accomplish the greatest ends, I pledge myself to you and our constituents, to make every effort of which I am capable, to promote the interest and advance the honour of the state.

In discharging that portion of the constitutional duties of the executive, which consists in an obligation to communicate to the legislature, at every session, the condition of the state, it is a source of sincere pleasure to have it in my power to congratulate you, upon the great and almost unmingled prosperity which we have enjoyed during the past year. It would be superfluous to dilate upon the particulars of the general welfare, when addressing you, who come directly from the bosom of society, with full opportunities of observing the condition of the state—a condition certainly not surpassed in all that makes a country prosperous, and its people happy, and which demands, as it will assuredly receive, our humble and grateful thanks to the Giver of all good.

An absence from the state for the greater part of seven years ; the want of official or other opportunities to make myself fully acquainted with that portion of its various interests subject to your particular care—together with a desire not to occupy more of your time by this communication than is necessary, will induce me to call your attention at present to such topics only, as are of paramount importance, and fall within the appropriate range of state legislation.

In relation to many of these topics, and indeed to all the great interests of the state, your duties will be greatly lessened by the entire revision of our statute laws, which has been so recently brought to a close. Of the success and usefulness of this great work, it would, perhaps, be premature to speak ; but it is a satisfaction to know, that those who have had the best means of judging, and are well qualified to decide, concur in commending the distinguished ability with which it has been performed, and anticipate with confidence, that it will be a source of great and enduring benefit to the state. Some unavoidable embarrassments will, probably, be found in the incipient stages of its operation ; but that our most sanguine expectations will be realised in the end, there can be but little doubt. The unsurpassed zeal and assiduity of the learned and capable revisers who have been employed in the work, and the great industry and patriotic devotion of the two successive legislatures who have passed upon their labours, have been witnessed by all, and are, in an eminent degree, entitled to the approbation and thanks of the state.

The first subject that naturally presents itself to your consideration, is the condition of the finances of the state. The public funds are, the general fund, the literature fund, the common school fund, and the canal fund.

Since the year 1826, we have had no state tax of any description. The expenses of the government are charged upon a revenue principally derived from the general fund. The capital of that fund is $1,670,-740. For a few years past, this revenue has not been sufficient to defray these expenses. It appears to have been the policy of the state, to supply this excess of expenditure over the income, by appropriating a portion of the capital of the general fund to that object, rather than resort to the renewal of the state tax, or the imposition of other direct burthens upon the people. It is left to the wisdom of the legislature, to sanction the policy of permitting, as has heretofore been done, this annual and necessarily increasing deficit, to be supplied by a corresponding reduction of the capital of the general fund, or to provide an addition to the present revenue, that shall make it fully equal to the charges upon it.

The literature fund is $331,609 82 ; and its revenue for the current year, is estimated at $21,074 48. The management of this fund, and the distribution of its income, are entrusted to the Regents of the University, under such restrictions, however, as to make the incorporated academies, and seminaries other than colleges subject to the visitation of the Regents, the exclusive objects of this munificent benefaction.

The productive capital of the common school fund is about $1,700,000. Although the revenue has not, in any past year, been quite sufficient to pay the appropriation of $100,000, directed by the law to be annually distributed to the common schools, it is believed that it will exceed that sum the present year.

The income of the canal fund for the year which has just terminated, cannot at this time be precisely ascertained ; but it is estimated to be about $1,210,387 ; of which $833,000 have been derived from tolls. The compensation paid to the various officers employed on the canals, the interest on the canal debts, and the expenses for repairs and damages, have amounted to about $790,632.

The present canal debt is $7,730,155 99. No part of it is payable till 1837, and the greater part of it not till 1845 and 1846.—Since the completion of the Erie and Champlain canals, the commissioners of this fund have been enabled, from its surplus revenue, to discharge $384,615 of the canal debt, by paying a loan that became due, and by purchasing and extinguishing a part of the stock of loans that are not yet reimbursable ; and they have now on deposite, and invested in other stocks, $625,982. The revenue of the last year has been sufficient to defray the expenses of keeping the canals in good condition ; to pay the interest on the canal debt, and the salaries of the officers and agents employed on them ; and to yield a surplus of $419,055 ; and there is most abundant reason to anticipate a like favourable result for the present year.

It was reasonable to expect that the success which has so happily crowned our efforts in the great work of internal improvement, should lead to earnest solicitations for its continuance. Several applications, embracing that object, have consequently been made to former legislatures, and will be renewed at the present session. The propriety of recommending them to your support, has been suggested to me, particularly by the friends of the state road, and the Chemung and Chenango canals ; objects which have already occupied the attention of the legislature, and excited a deep interest in the public mind. The applicants for the Chenango canal, have transmitted to me a report from Mr. Wright, an engineer of great celebrity and acknowledged capacity. This report (which will doubtless be laid before you) is founded upon a review of the surveys, charts and estimates of other engineers, aided by a personal examination of the route of the canal, and throws new and very encouraging light upon that subject. But destitute as I am of that full and precise information, which alone would justify me in forming an opinion on particular applications, my duty, in the light in which I regard it, will be better discharged by submitting to you a general view of the considerations which ought to influence our deliberations.

In relation to the policy of applying such portions of the means of the state (including a judicious use of its credit) as can be spared from other necessary objects, to works of internal improvement, there cannot, I think, be any serious diversity of opinion amongst us. Whatever attempts may be made to divide us into parties upon this subject, it is nevertheless true, that so great is the concurrence of opinion thereon, that it is extremely improbable that a single well informed citizen can be found, who is justly obnoxious to the charge of hostility to measures of that character.

Differences of opinion do, it is true, exist, as to the source from which, according to the true construction of the federal constitution, rightful authority to prosecute works of this description, can alone proceed ; as to the expediency of that authority being vested in the federal or state governments, arising from the supposed relative capacities of those governments to carry them on with advantage, and as to the practicability and expediency of particular schemes. It would be strange indeed, if diversities of sentiment upon these points were not to be found. But their existence in no degree militates against the general position I have advanced.

It deserves to be considered how far the claims now made in this respect, are fortified by the course which has been heretofore pursued.

The Erie and Champlain canals were undertakings of the greatest magnitude, involving in their commencement, a hazard, and in their completion, a responsibility, on the part of the whole people of this state, of unprecedented extent. Although the advantages that have resulted from their construction are gradually diffusing themselves over almost every part of the state, it must in candor be admitted, that all are not equally benefitted by the facilities they afford. These considerations are relied upon, and not without reason, as justifying a claim, that the local advantages derivable from such improvements should be equalised, as far forth, and as rapidly, as can be done, consistently with the localities and a proper regard to the ability of the state. We must not, however, be unmindful of the imperative obligation resting upon us, to observe the utmost prudence and circumspection in our legislation upon this delicate and vitally interesting subject. The success of this state, in the commencement, prosecution and completion of her public works, has exercised an important moral influence over the conduct of our sister states. It has encouraged, and is still encouraging, similar efforts throughout the Union ; and it is reasonable to apprehend, that a failure here, where so far every effort has been crowned with success, would, in addition to our loss at home, be productive of serious injury to the cause of internal improvement throughout the country. Whilst, therefore, we should not shrink from incurring all reasonable hazards for the benefit of those of our fellow-citizens more immediately interested, no consideration, however imposing, should lead us to commit the interest and character of the state to the promotion of any undertaking, in the practicability of which there is not the clearest reason to confide, or which, when accomplished, would be of doubtful utility.

I cannot dismiss this subject, without adverting to the advantages it will receive from the liberality, moderation and unprejudiced coolness of your discussions. The feelings which characterise them, will be communicated to our constituents, and a more creditable as well as more auspicious state of things produced, than has hitherto been witnessed. There can be no reason to doubt the disposition of any representative of the people, to aid in the improvement of any portion of the state, other than that which he more immediately represents, if his judgment can be satisfied of the feasibility of the proposed measure, and that the expense of its accomplishment would correspond with its probable utility, and be suited to the means of the state. The free spirit of our political institutions, and those social and liberal feelings which should always distinguish our deliberations, allow him the exercise of his unbiassed judgment upon that point, leaving him responsible only for the purity of his motives, and his fidelity in the discharge of his public duties. Any other course must be injurious to all the interests involved. If honest differences of opinion on these points, in regard to which there is frequently so much room for diversity, are allowed to alienate the affections of men, who, on other great subjects of public concern, adopt the same sentiments ; if the means taken or attempted for the improvement of the state, are permitted to produce sectional jealousies and bitter local feuds—a state of feeling will be ultimately produced, destructive to the great object in view, and deeply mortifying to all who have the honour and prosperity of the state sincerely at heart.

It will doubtless be attentively considered, how far the public burthens arising from the construction of works of this character, may be relieved, and the efforts of the state judiciously aided, by the encouragement of individual associations for the same purpose. The leading case in which this policy has of late years been adopted, is that of the "Hudson and Delaware canal company." It gives me sincere pleasure to be able to inform you, that it has in this instance been crowned with the most cheering success. From the official statements of the company, confirmed by the personal inspection of two of the officers of the government, the Secretary of State and Comptroller, it appears that a canal, well adapted to the purposes for which it is designed, connecting the waters of the Hudson and Delaware rivers, extending eighty-one miles in the the state of New-York, and nearly twenty-five miles in the state of Pennsylvania, commenced by that company in 1825, was fully completed in the month of October last ; and that a rail-road of sixteen miles, designed to connect the canal with the valuable coal mines of Carbondale, in the state of Pennsylvania, is in progress, and will probably be completed in the month of June next.

It is unnecessary that I should enlarge upon the advantages which are confidently anticipated from the construction of this work, not only to the section of the country through which it passes, but to other portions of the state, by the facilities it will afford to procure a cheap and valuable fuel ; as the whole subject will be laid before you by the company, in support of an application which it is their intention to make at the present session. The cost of the canal is said to have been $1,875,000 ; of that sum, five hundred thousand dollars have been obtained upon the credit of the state, which holds for its security, the first lien upon the canal.

There is no reason to apprehend the slightest loss or inconvenience from the measure already adopted to assist this company. How far you can, consistent with other claims upon your favour, extend the relief they will ask, will, I am confident, receive an impartial examination and just decision at your hands.

The liberal endowments from time to time granted to our scientific and literary institutions, have added much to the character of the state, and reflected high honour on the enlightened councils under whose auspices they were made. Although sometimes improvident, and occasionally unsuccessful, their general results have been highly auspicious to the great cause they were meant to subserve, and afford the strongest encouragement to a faithful perseverance in the same wise and liberal policy.

The more direct agency of the government in conducting the affairs of the common schools, as well as the more extensive range of usefulness that belongs to those very valuable elementary institutions, require a fuller statement of the different matters that appertain to that system and concern its administration.

The returns in relation to them, exhibit the most gratifying results. The number of organised schools is 8,122 ; in which 467,-947 scholars have been instructed during the past year, for an average period of eight months. The number of children between five and fifteen, in the same districts, is 439,-427 ; shewing an excess of those instructed, over the whole number between five and fifteen, of 21,317. The increase since the last annual return, of those attending the schools, is 26,101 ; and of those between five and fifteen, is 20,211. The whole amount of public money paid to the districts during the same period, is $232,772.

The question as to the renewal of the bank charters which are about to expire, will deservedly receive your early and most deliberate attention. I do not, I think, deceive myself in believing, that it must become the important business of your session, upon a wise and successful disposition of which its credit with the people and usefulness to the state, will materially depend. Having for many years ceased to have an interest in those institutions, and declined any agency in their management, I am deeply conscious of my want of that sort of information, which is so important in forming an intelligent and safe opinion upon the subject. Thus impressed, I should have contented myself with simply bringing the subject to your notice, did I not feel bound to communicate freely and unreservedly, with those with whom it is my duty to act, on a matter of such vast magnitude to our constituents.

Of the forty banks now in operation in this state, the charters of thirty-one expire within one, two, three and four years, but chiefly within two and three years. From the best information that can be derived from the returns made by the banks whose charters are about to expire, their collective capital actually paid in, amounts to fifteen millions of dollars ; and the debts due to them, to more than thirty millions. The debts due from these institutions to the community, including their stockholders, may be safely estimated at about the same amount.

As to the propriety of making a final disposition of the whole subject at the present session, there appears, so far as I can learn the public sentiment, to be but one opinion. The injurious consequences that may justly be apprehended from delay, seem to have impressed every mind, and to have produced a general expectation that the solicitude so properly felt upon this grave matter, will be relieved by your early decision.

Should your opinion correspond with this view of the matter, a question will arise as to the course which ought to be pursued under existing circumstances. The difference between that question in the present condition of things, and what it would be if you were called upon for the first time to lay the foundation of a banking system for the state, will readily occur to you. What might in that case be expedient, may now, from the length of time which the present system has been in operation, and the tendency which all pecuniary concerns have, to conform themselves to existing regulations, be found very difficult, if not impracticable. To dispense with banks altogether, is an idea which seems to have no advocate ; and to make ourselves wholly dependent upon those established by federal authority deserves none. If these are correct views, the only alternative would seem to be, between a renewal of the charters of the sound part of the existing banks, or to anticipate the winding up of their concerns by the incorporation of new institutions.

In support of the latter course, the idea of a state bank, with as many branches as public convenience would require, has been very properly thrown out for public consideration. If by a state bank is intended an institution to be owned by the state, and conducted by its officers, it would not seem to require much knowledge of the subject, to satisfy us that the experiment would probably fail here, as it has elsewhere. The reasons for this apprehension are so cogent in their nature, so constant in their operation, and of such ready occurrence to intelligent minds, that I shall not detain you by stating them.

Experience has shown that banking operations, to be successful, and consequently beneficial to the community, must be conducted by private men, upon their own account. A state bank, with branches established upon the same principles, in other respects, as the present institutions, and in which the state should stand as a private stockholder only, would probably better subserve the interests intended to be promoted by the establishment of banks, than the present system ; and if the question was a new, and in all respects an open one, would doubtless have many advocates. But we cannot close our eyes to the difficulties and pecuniary embarrassments that must result from suddenly stopping the operations of so many and such long established institutions. Of the thirty millions that are owing to them, the principal part is probably due from merchants, manufacturers, and other large dealers, in their vicinity ; but they in turn have their demands against persons pursuing similar business in the country, and those again must look to their customers ; thus embracing all classes of society in the liability to contribute towards a general settlement. The amount due from the banks, especially all that portion which consists in bills issued by them, would be found scattered through the whole community.

From even this superficial view of the subject, it must be evident to all reflecting minds, that the pecuniary convulsion which must result from a compulsory close of those extensive concerns, would be neither slight in its degree, or transient in its duration. You will, I am convinced, concur with me in the sentiment, that a responsibility of so serious a character and so fearful in its possible consequences, should not be incurred on slight grounds, or from motives of expediency in the least degree questionable. Of the inducements to such a step, it is your right and your duty to judge ; and I sincerely hope, as I firmly believe, that your constituents will in the end, have reason to rejoice, that a trust so sacred has been reposed in hands so deserving.

If you should decide in favour of renewing the charters of those banks whose solvency and present capacity to discharge all their duties, shall, after a rigid and impartial scrutiny, be found free from doubt, it will become necessary to consider the conditions upon which the new grants ought to be made.

The policy heretofore pursued, of requiring the payment of a large *bonus* to the state, or to the performance of some specious service, as the price of bank charters, is condemned by experience. A statement of the injurious consequences that have resulted from it, cannot be necessary. The unbiassed judgment of all observing and thinking men, must concur in regarding it as an expedient from which no good has resulted. Its tendency has been, and must always be, to weaken the security of the public in those institutions, for the performance of that in which the public interest mainly consists—the faithful redemption of their paper. Eager to obtain a charter, and stimulated by the golden harvest in view, they are most liberal in their promises. If these promises are performed, the capacity of the bank to redeem its paper is impaired, and the consideration that such incapacity is caused by the exaction of the government, not unfrequently leads to unreal dividends and fraudulent advances of the stock in the first instance, and to disreputable failures in the end ; failures by which those classes of the community who stand most in need of the protecting care of a good government, are usually the principal sufferers.

Strongly impressed by these considerations, I respectfully suggest the propriety of making all the conditions you prescribe, refer exclusively to the safety and stability of the institution.

The conceded difficulty of effecting that great object through the means proposed, should not deter us from the attempt. In all our deliberations upon this subject, we should keep constantly in view the important consideration, that the solvency of the banks, and the consequent stability of their paper, is the principal, and almost the only point, in which the public has much interest. Who are the particular recipients of your favour, is a matter of minor importance. The number of the stockholders, in comparison with the great body of the people, is so very small, and the stock is so constantly changing hands, that the equity of its original distribution becomes a comparatively unimportant matter. Our chief duty in this respect, is, to see that the farmer, when he exchanges his produce or estate, the mechanic his wares, the merchant his goods, and all other classes of community their property or services, for bank paper, may rest contented as to its value.

Provisions invalidating all confidential assignments or trusts of any description, imposing severe penalties upon acts designed to divert the funds from the appropriation which in justice and policy ought to be made of them, are of value, but necessarily restricted in their operation. The importance of some more efficient safeguard has been felt by former legislatures, and they have endeavoured to obtain it through the medium of a personal responsibility of the stockholders. But it is objected, that the practical operation of such a provision would be, to defeat the object in view, by throwing this species of property, and of course its management, into the hands of irresponsible men. When it is considered that the dividends do not always, and seldom much, exceed the lawful interest ; that the responsibility which the stockholders would necessarily have to place in others, would be disproportionate to the advantages secured, and that it is rarely, if ever, possible to reach the property of those who fail, through such means, it is greatly to be feared that the experiment, if tried, would be unsuccessful. The disastrous consequences necessarily flowing from such a result, need not be stated.

You will, I am persuaded, give the subject your utmost attention ; and by the application to it of your long experience in such matters, be able, I hope, to devise some mode by which the public interest will be secured. It is unnecessary that I should say, that any plan that is proposed by you, that shall be preferable to those to which I have referred, shall receive my cordial and cheerful co-operation.

My own reflections upon this point have derived much assistance from a sensible and apparently well considered plan, that has been submitted to me, and which will in due season be laid before you. I have every reason to believe that the suggestions come from a disinterested source, and have the public good for their leading object. The limits of this communication will not allow me to do justice to its details, or to the argument by which it is supported. It proposes to make all the banks responsible for any loss the public may sustain by the failure of any one or more of them. It suggests provisions by which that result may be reached, as far as it respects the banks whose charters are about to expire, and be ultimately made universal, or nearly so. The idea is not entirely new to the commercial world, although it has not heretofore been applied in this form. Most men will, upon the first impression, view it, as I certainly did myself, as presenting a rigorous condition. But it is confidently believed by competent judges, that the form in which it is proposed to enforce the responsibility—being an annual and adequate appropriation of a part of their income towards a common fund, to be placed under the control of the state ; the ample supervision over the institutions, which it proposes to place under the direction of the contributing banks, in conjunction with the authority of the state ; the consequent high character and correspondent circulation it would give to our paper ; the expulsion from circulation of the doubtful paper which now engrosses it, and the substitution in its place of that issued by banks in full credit, with other advantages, would make the condition such as would, upon more full consideration, be deemed admissible by all concerned. But of all these matters you will judge for yourselves. Every scheme submitted to you, should undergo the severest scrutiny ; because, from the nature of the subject, a mistake committed in regard to it, must be more injurious than in relation to any other matter.

Our duties in this great concern may truly be said to be full of delicacy, and surrounded by difficulties. But it is our consolation to know, that if the field of duty is beset with dangers, there are enduring honours that lie beyond it. The interest which attaches itself to the representative character can never be greater, than when a fulfilment of the trust committed to the representative, may bring him in conflict with the claims of the great monied interests of the country. Where can we find a political exhibition more truly gratifying, than to see the faithful public servant, after having turned away every reproach, and put far from him every sinister consideration that could divert him from the discharge of his duty, return to his constituents, conscious that he deserves, and feeling that he possesses their unabated confidence ? I sincerely hope that such may be the good fortune that awaits our conduct. We have every thing to stimulate us to perseverance and fidelity. We are members of a state that is rapidly progressing in improvement, in public spirit, and in all the attributes of a great and flourishing republic ; a state, of which, without exposing ourselves to the imputation of vanity, we may be proud to call ourselves citizens. We shall, I trust, shew ourselves worthy of this exalted privilege, by guarding, with sleepless vigilance, its interests, its honour, and its future glory.

Allow me also to call your attention to another subject, in which the state has an interest that deserves your notice. I allude to the duties derived from sales at auction. The amount of revenue received from that source during the last year, is two hundred and fifty-seven thousand one hundred and eighty-seven dollars and forty cents ; and for the last five years, has amounted to one million three hundred and nine thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight dollars and eighty cents. Its appropriation for the latter term, has been as follows : To the canal fund, one million one hundred and forty-two thousand two hundred and sixty-eight dollars and eighty cents ; to the hospital in the city of New-York, one hundred and twelve thousand five hundred dollars ; for the support of foreign poor in that city, fifty thousand dollars ; and five thousand dollars to the economical school and orphan asylum.

A numerous and very respectable class of our citizens, who think themselves aggrieved by the existing regulations, have applied to Congress for the imposition of a federal duty of ten per centum, with the avowed design of destroying the business altogether. It is respectfully submitted, whether the amount of revenue derived from this source by the state ; the valuable purposes to which it is appropriated, and the difficulty of supplying its place, should not induce you to consider, whether measures may not be adopted by you, which, whilst they save the interests of the state, would at the same time respect those of the complainants.

The leading objection that is made to the present system, is, that the business of selling goods at auction, in the mode now practised, is, to every essential purpose, the occupation of a merchant ; and that therefore sales by auction, as regulated by our law, constitute a monopoly, securing all the advantages of that branch of trade to a few individuals, to the exclusion of the rest of the community. Whatever reasons may have existed at the commencement of our system, for making the privilege of selling by auction exclusive, they are certainly not very apparent at the present day. Fully convinced of the general injustice and inexpediency of commercial monopolies, and apprehending that there is reasonable cause to regard sales by auction, as at present regulated, objectionable on that score, I respectfully submit to your consideration the policy of so modifying the existing law, as to allow every citizen, who can give security for the duties, to sell at auction by wholesale only, upon a license to be obtained from some proper tribunal, to be for that purpose designated and empowered by law. Such is now the law in several of the largest states ; and there is no reason to believe that their regulation has been less advantageous than ours.

That such a provision, whilst it secured and probably improved the revenue of the state, would obviate the leading objection that is made to the present system, is undoubted. It would not, however, of itself, reach all the grounds of complaint that are urged. Many of them consist of alledged mal-practices in the mode of conducting those sales, which may be reached, and can

only be remedied, by state legislation. Those who object to the present system, do, it is true, attribute to it other injuries to trade, and of a character that could not be reached by any law that you could pass, short of an entire prohibition of sales by auction. The allegations that are made in this respect, may be well founded; and the respectability of the source whence they have proceeded, leaves no doubt of the sincerity with which they have been advanced. But those who make them, are too enlightened not to be sensible, and would be too candid not to admit, how often it is that we find measures that have become obnoxious to any portion of the community, made responsible for results, which, it is found in the sequel, they have no agency in producing. This may be so in the present case; and it would at all events seem to be in season, after the experiment of the effect of the alteration now suggested, to consider what further provision is necessary, and may be adopted, with a just regard to the interests of all.

I should disregard the admonitions of recent experience, and fail in my duty, were I not to bring to your notice the state of the laws by which our elections are regulated.

At our last election, there was polled more than 276,000 votes; a number nearly double to that of any other state in the confederacy, and constituting the largest free suffrage of any single government in the world. To protect the freedom, preserve the purity, and regulate the exercise of such a suffrage, deserves to be ranked among the leading objects of our care. The range that is given to the influence of this privilege by our system, has no other limit than the extension of political power. Wherever the one exists, the other is felt also. Thus reaching from the chief magistrate in the Union, to the most inconsiderable municipal officer, its discreet exercise must of necessity frequently involve principles of action of a character entirely dissimilar. In some cases, great and difficult questions of national and state policy are put at issue; whilst in regard to others, it is a mere dispute as to the relative capacities of individuals for the discharge of specific duties. It is not to be hoped that electors, coming to the polls under the pressure of such dissimilar motives, will exercise their privileges as discreetly as might, under different circumstances, be expected. But we are not left to conjecture on the subject. We have complaints from numerous sources, of the injurious consequences that have resulted from the practice of choosing our federal, state and county officers at the same time—a practice which is pursued in no other state in the Union. Many instances may be referred to, where the public mind has been wholly engrossed by the election of a county or town officer, whilst the subject of President of the United States was in a great degree lost sight of. Allow me, therefore, to suggest for your consideration, the propriety of amending our electoral law in this particular, so far at least as to direct the choice of electors of President and Vice-President to be held at a time different from any other election. Recent events have made so strong an impression on the public mind, and provoked so free a discussion, in relation to our present district system for the choice of electors, as to render any observations from me unnecessary to secure your prompt attention to that subject.

There is another matter connected with this subject, of a still graver character, and upon which I must ask to be indulged in a few observations. I allude to the extent to which the use of money at our elections has increased within a few years. I do not mean to affirm, that as yet, direct corruption has to any extent been practised; on the contrary, I hope that such has not been the case; nor is it necessary that the evil should have arrived at that height to require your interposition. The practice of employing persons to attend the polls for compensation, of placing large sums in the hands of others to entertain the electors, and the various other devices by which the existing laws are evaded, the cupidity of the electors strongly tempted, their principles undermined, and the elective franchise, the most valuable of our temporal privileges, brought into disrepute, is too well known to need description. I cannot refrain from pressing the existence of these practices upon your consideration, as an evil of the greatest magnitude. Of the salutary agency of this privilege in the purification of our public councils, and its indispensable necessity to the maintenance of public liberty, no citizen can be insensible; and we should all be alive to the obligation that rests upon us, whose enjoyment of it is so unlimited, to preserve it from the dangers to which it may at any time be exposed. The allowance of such means is giving to wealth a superiority over virtuous mediocrity, that should excite apprehensions in the mind of every real friend to the equal rights of man. If the expenses of our elections continue to increase with the same rapidity that they have done for some years past, the time will soon arrive, when a man in middling circumstances, however virtuous, will not be able to compete upon any thing like equal terms, with a wealthy opponent. The evil is certainly within the reach of legislation. Evasions of any law that you may pass, will, without doubt, take place; but their range can be greatly circumscribed by the discreet and intelligent action of the legislature. I respectfully submit it to your consideration, whether a law that should impose severe and enforceable penalties upon the advance of money by individuals, for any purposes connected with the election, except the single one of printing, would not be salutary in its consequences, and is not called for by the deep interests that our constituents have in the subject.

It is unnecesary to say that these observations are not intended to have reference to any one class of men more than another. If injurious practices have existed in this respect, it is not probable that they have been confined to any description of politicians.

I transmit herewith a report from Mr. Mosely, who was, in pursuance of an act passed in April last, and which will expire in May next, appointed special attorney to make certain inquiries, and perform certain duties, in relation to the abduction of William Morgan.

Of his fate we have as yet no positive evidence; but it is certain that the laws of the state have been violated in his person, if not the highest crime committed. That an act so alarming in its character, so destructive of the peace of society, and the safety of its members, should have made a deep impression upon the public mind, ought not to surprise us. It would have been an unfavourable indication of the state of our public morals, and our respect for the laws, had it been otherwise. We have accordingly witnessed an excitement on the subject, of great interest and extent, amongst a portion of our citizens, greatly and justly distinguished for their piety, industry and intelligence. It would not be extraordinary if attempts should be made to pervert this honest indignation of the people, to selfish and sinister purposes. But the character of those who really feel what they profess upon this subject, affords the best security that the success of such unworthy schemes cannot be great, or of long duration.

It is the duty of those to whom the people have delegated the sacred trust of executing their laws, to see that no constitutional means are left unemployed, that may contribute to exonerate the innocent, and satisfy the requirements of the law, by bringing down judgment and punishment upon the heads of the guilty. Whatever portion of those duties devolves upon me, shall be discharged with diligence and fidelity. It will be for you to consider whether, to that end, any further legislation is necessary.

An opportunity was recently presented to me, through the politeness of the managers of the society for the reformation of juvenile delinquents, to visit the house of refuge established by that society in the city of New-York.—The public are indebted for the original establishment of this institution, to the benevolence of the association; and it has subsequently, in consequence of its obvious and great usefulness, and the extension of its operations to the state at large, received the patronage of the legislature. Of its salutary agency in promoting the objects of its establishment, there can be no doubt. The nature of this communication will not allow me to present you a more particular statement of its beneficial results; but they will be fully laid before you by the society, on an application which it is their intention to make for your interposition. The nature of the relief to be asked, is such as will enable the institution to conduct its operations with more stability and success, without, as the managers suppose, materially increasing the present allowance made by the state. I should do injustice to my convictions of duty, if I failed to recommend this praiseworthy establishment to the protecting care of the legislature. Permit me also to suggest for your consideration, the expediency of extending this system throughout the state, under such modifications as may be thought proper.

I have been requested to present to your notice, the condition of several of the numerous institutions for the promotion of literature, science and the arts, with which our state happily abounds. Some have desired it with a view to applications they design to make for your assistance, and others from the laudable motive of bringing into more general notice, the success with which their meritorious labours have been rewarded. I have to regret that the necessary limits of this message put it out of my power to comply with their wishes. Such as require it will be noticed in subsequent communications, together with several other matters of public concernment upon which it may become your duty to act.

The abiding obligations to do every thing within the range of our respective authorities, to protect the great interests of agriculture, commerce and manufactures, will, I am confident, be duly respected by you. In relation to the former and most important of these interests, I have been solicited to renew a suggestion made by my predecessor, submitting to the legislature the propriety of granting a bounty for the encouragement of the growth of hemp. Of the effects that will be produced upon the latter, by the act of Congress passed for its relief at the last session, it would, I am convinced, be yet premature to judge. If its operation can derive aid from any legislation on your part, or any other advantage obtained, it will, I am well satisfied, be your pleasure, as it will be your duty, to afford all the assistance in your power to this great and valuable interest.

The great importance of a full and extensive publication of those parts of the revised statutes which are of more general application, and in respect to which the most important alterations have been made of the existing laws, cannot fail to occur to you, and will, I hope, receive your early attention.

My elevation to the station, which, by the favour of the people, I now enjoy, makes it necessary that I should resign the office of Senator in the Congress of the United States. You will, therefore, please to regard this as my resignation of that high office; and allow me to accompany it with an expression of my sincere thankfulness for the undeserved honour conferred upon me by two successive appointments, and my regret that it has not been in my power to make myself more useful in the discharge of its important and responsible duties. The nature of those duties are so well understood, and so fully appreciated, that it is scarcely necessary that I should ask you, in supplying the vacancy, to remember that there are but few if any public stations in this country, presenting a fairer field for the successful exercise of great talents and sound patriotism, than that now referred to.

Allow me, in conclusion, to submit some observations of a more general character. That a jealousy of the exercise of all delegated political power, a solicitude to keep public agents within the precise limits of their authority, and an anxious desire to keep all public expenditures under the control of a rigid and scrupulous economy, are indications of a contracted spirit, unbecoming the character of a statesman, is a sentiment that most men, at some period of their lives, are prone to entertain. I cannot claim to have been always exempt from its influence. But the limited experience which it has been my fortune to have in public affairs, has abundantly satisfied me that it is a political heresy, which cannot be too soon or too effectually exploded.

It was truly said by one of my predecessors in office, who was one of the most distinguished and efficient of the civil patriots of the revolution, that "few circumstances are more essential to the duration of civil liberty, and the well being of a free people, than that the departments and officers of a government do, on the one hand, exercise on proper occasions, all the powers and authorities constitutionally committed to them; and on the other hand, that they do not exercise on any occasion, powers and authorities which are not constitutionally committed to them." The enforcement of these excellent and saving principles, so far as they relate to most of the departments of the government, rests with you, and with the right is the duty to exercise it.

It is also a truth, confirmed by the experience of this, as well as every other country, that no people are so well served, as those whose laws exact the most strict accountability from their public servants, and enjoin frugality in expenditures, as a cardinal political virtue. Acting upon these principles, I do not hesitate, in fulfilment of the duties imposed upon me by the constitution, to recommend to you the propriety of a faithful survey of the existing laws relating to the powers and duties of public officers, and the enforcement, as far as possible, of strict conformity to their provisions; of limiting, as far as practicable, the range of official discretion, always remembering, that as a general rule, it cannot be confided to any one, without danger of abuse: of ascertaining whether the securities now required from those entrusted with public monies, may not be increased; of making the instances in which the government releases those, who, forgetful of the sacred character of their trust, wrongfully apply the public funds to their own use, as rare as may be consistent with the claims of humanity; and generally, of compelling a vigilant accountability and strict economy in the public disbursments through all their ramifications. There is no reason to apprehend impediments to a successful administration of the government through unreasonable jealousies upon these points. As long as public sentiment, the great lever of our political machine, remains as now, intelligent and patriotic, we need not fear that any measure with which the public interest is essentially connected will fail of support.

Let me not, however, be understood as inculcating any thing like parsimony or injustice of any description, towards the servants of the public. The difference between that course and the one I have referred to, is wide and palpable. Although it is incompatible with the spirit of our political system, that the emoluments of office should be such as to enrich the incumbents, it is nevertheless due to its character and preservation, that our public functionaries should receive a just equivalent for the services they render. It is your province to decide whether such is now, in all respects, the case. I have no reason to believe that the gross amount received by the public officers of this state, is not an adequate recompense for their services; but I am fully persuaded that the compensation allowed by our laws is unjustly and unequally distributed. The salaries paid to the chancellor and judges of the supreme and circuit courts, in particular, is less than what is paid to judges of the same grade in several of the states of the union; and considering the expenses to which they are unavoidably exposed, I fear insufficient to save them from actual loss. I do not believe that our constituents could reconcile it to that strong sense of natural justice, by which they are influenced, to receive the entire services of any of their fellow citizens, without yielding them a compensation at least sufficient for their support; and I am yet to learn, that they would wish to see a rule applied to their public concerns, of which they would not approve in those that are personal. I have therefore no hesitation in saying, that any bill which shall correct the inequality that at present exists, and place the salaries of those to whom I have particularly alluded upon a just footing, shall receive my cordial concurrence.

The relation in which we stand to the federal government, occasionally imposes upon us the discharge of delicate and highly responsible duties. Of the invariable disposition of this state to sustain the federal arm, in the exercise of all its constitutional power, it would be superfluous to speak; it has been fully exemplified both in peace and in war. But whilst we thus evince our unabated loyalty to the general government, we must not be unmindful of our obligations at home, or forget that it is only to the principles upon which the confederacy was based, and which were intended to be enforced by the provisions of the federal constitution, that our support is justly due. As the theory of our general government was without precedent, its practical operation could only, at the period of its formation, be matter of conjecture. The motives of those who framed it were doubtless of the purest and most elevated character. The great question that was agitated by them, was the distribution of the powers necessary to good government between the federal and state authorities; and the conflicting speculations of the men of that day, as to what was to be hoped and feared from these respective sources, divided them into parties, which have continued without material alteration to the present period. The experience of forty years has vindicated and fully sustained the opinions and principles of those, who at that time insisted that the tendency of the system would be to encourage encroachments by the federal power upon that of the states. That tendency may well be regarded as the imperfection of our otherwise most happy system; and deriving force from principles of a kindred character, it may always be expected to disturb it. But it is at the same time gratifying to have witnessed a willingness, as well as a capacity, on the part of the people, to resist such encroachments as often as their existence becomes manifest. Of that disposition and capacity our political history records at least two prominent and illustrious instances. As long as the good spirit that triumphed on those memorable occasions is preserved, the republic will be safe. That it may always be preserved, should be the unceasing prayer of every patriot. The state governments have been justly described, by one of the best of men, as "the most competent administration for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies;" and it is among our highest duties, as the representatives of a state, certainly not the least considerable of the number, to exercise the greatest vigilance in their preservation. That those who are either regardless of the success of the republican principle, or whose love for it is merged in other considerations, should decry the solicitude that is manifested upon this subject, and seek to discredit its authors, is naturally to be expected. But the sincere friends of our hitherto successful system may well find consolation in the fact, that its defenders are neither to be deterred or intimidated by such efforts, and that the people have sustained, and will again and again support them.

The influence of the recent contest for the Presidency, upon the success and permancy of those principles, must, for a long time to come, be of a very decisive character. Of that great struggle, it may truly be said, that if it brought with it much to regret, it has also afforded subjects for congratulation, without reference to its particular result. Ours is the only nation in the world, which can fairly be said to enjoy the high privilege of selecting its chief magistrate, by the unbiassed choice of its citizens. That the exercise of a right, so interesting in its character, and so important in its results, would disturb the body politic in all its relations, was to have been anticipated, and in the present instance, has been fully realised. It is certainly true, that the reputation of the country has in some degree suffered from the uncharitable and unrelenting scrutiny to which private as well as public character has been subjected. But, on the other hand, the injury produced by this discreditable exhibition has been relieved, if not removed, by seeing how soon the overflowing waters of bitterness have spent themselves, and that already the current of public feeling has resumed its accustomed channels. These excesses are the price we pay for the full enjoyment of the right of opinion, which is emphatically the birth-right of an American citizen. It is with perfect deference to that sacred privilege, and in the humble exercise of that portion of it which belongs to myself, with a sincere desire not to offend the feelings of those whose views in this respect differ from my own, that I beg leave to congratulate you, and through you, our constituents, on the result of the late election for President and Vice-President of the United States; a result, which, while it infuses fresh vigour into our political system, and adds new beauties to the republican character, once more refutes the odious imputation that republics are ungrateful; dissipates the vain hope that our citizens can be influenced by aught save appeals to their understanding and love of country; and finally, exhibits in bold relief the omnipotence of public opinion, and the futility of all attempts to overawe it by the denunciations of power, or to seduce it by the allurements of patronage.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

*Albany, Tuesday, January 6, 1829.*

## INTELLIGENCE.

*From the New-York Observer.*

**MORE MISSIONARIES TO AFRICA.**

Rev. Messrs. Hencke, Salbach, Holzwarth and Schmid, late of the Basle Theological Seminary, sailed from London, October 11th, as missionaries to Acra, on the gold coast, in western Africa, where there is a settlement of Europeans. About the same time, Messrs. Monro and Peck sailed for Sierra Leone, and Mr. and Mrs. Marshall for the river Gambia, under the patronage of the Wesleyan Missionary Society.

It is interesting to see the standard of the cross erected at so many points on the borders of that vast empire of sin, which, we know, will in due time be converted to Christ.

Beginning at the northern shore of Africa, we find that all the principal towns, such as Tripoli, Fez, Algiers and Morocco, have been occasionally visited by the Mediterranean missionaries, who have not failed to sow some seeds of gospel truth, both by conversation and the distribution of the scriptures.

Passing westerly, we find in latitude 13 deg. 30 min. north, a missionary station at the mouth of the Gambia, where Rev. Mr. Dawson is labouring, and is now to be reinforced by Mr. and Mrs. Marshall.

A few degrees further south, is the English colony of Sierra Leone; and in latitude 6 deg. 25 min. the mouth of the Mesurado river, where is located the principal settlement of the American colony. In both these colonies a number of faithful missionaries are stationed.

Acra, the place to which Messrs. Hencke, Salback, Holzwarth and Schmid are destined, is in latitude 5 deg. 31 min. north.

In the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, missionary stations are scattered all along the south-east coast, to the distance of 630 miles from Cape-Town, besides several in the interior.

Passing northward, on the eastern coast, we find, opposite Mozambique, in south latitude 12 to 25 deg. the island of Madagascar, where 4000 children are under missionary instruction, and the news of salvation is regularly proclaimed.

Between latitude 7 and 16 deg. north, lies the country of Abyssinia, a most inviting field, which two or three missionaries are preparing to enter, encouraged by Girgis, (a commissioner from the King for ecclesiastical purposes), who, if not already converted, has been brought by his intercourse with them in Egypt, to second their views with the greatest interest and delight.

Finally, we come to Egypt; and here too there are missionaries, though but few in number, and labouring amid various discouragements.

By the return of Prince Abduhl Rahhaman to the land of his fathers, the religion of the gospel will be carried quite into the interior, and into a royal family, through whose influence, directed by the Spirit of God, it is impossible to say what effects may be produced.

These, it is acknowledged, are only bright spots on the face of darkness; and are cheering only as compared with what Africa was a century ago, and as affording indications of the approach of that day when "Ethiopia shall stretch out her hands unto God."

Mrs. Sherwood.—The public, we are fully persuaded, largely anticipate in *that* interest in this most useful lady, and truly beautiful writer, which led us to make several inquiries respecting her, from a person who has recently returned from India; and we doubt not, therefore, will share our gratification in the knowledge of some particulars which were related to us. Her husband, still living, is an officer in the army, and by following his fortunes, a large field of usefulness spread before her in India, that country of exaggerated European wretchedness, as well as of native degradation and misery. Her heart was particularly moved within her, at the utterly forlorn condition of the orphans of European soldiers whose parents had fallen victims to that deadly climate. By her means, a fund was created for opening an asylum for these helpless outcasts, to save them from the awful contamination of a licentious military station, and the more pernicious influence of the degraded natives. It seems to have been opened first at her own house. And many of her earlier productions, such as the Infant's Progress, &c. were written expressly for the use of these interesting inmates of her holy family. At first the school consisted of both sexes, and one who enjoyed the benefits of her instructions, is already employed in some department of missionary labour. The asylum is at present confined to girls, and their education is conducted upon such admirable principles and carried to such an extent, that when grown up, they are fitted to adorn any station; and one has been selected as companion for life, by one of the missionaries of the church of England, and others are employed in carrying into operation the noble designs of Mrs. Wilson, in diffusing the blessings of education over the utter darkness of female Hindoo minds.—*Phil. Rec.*

*Harvey Islands.* In a letter from Mr. Williams, of the 29th April, 1828, from Tahiti, (Otaheite), we learn that he is immersed in missionary labour, and that the Lord has blessed him in every direction. He has the pleasure of looking round on 10,000 people, to whom the Lord has communicated the gospel through his instrumentality.

*Jews in Poland.*—Rev. J. G. G. Wermerlskirch, a missionary of the London Jews Society at Posen, in Prussian Poland, remarks that during his residence there, (only a few months, we believe), thirty three individuals of the Jewish nation had applied for instruction in christianity and for baptism. Of this number, eleven withdrew, nine were dismissed on account of unworthy motives, two were sent to the Dusselthal Institution, and the remaining eleven were either baptised, or had gone to other places for the same object.—*N. Y. Obs.*

*Sandwich Islands.*—The joy and congratulations which the safe arrival of the missionaries at these islands has spread through the christian community, have been somewhat damped by a fact subsequently developed. The captain of the Parthian, in which they sailed, failed to execute a material part of the contract of the owners, and compelled the passengers to perform many menial services, and subjected them to various inconveniences, which much affected the comfort of the missionaries on their passage. The Board have published an account of the circumstances, from which it appears, that the evils complained of have not arisen from any want of care on their part, or on the part of the owners of the vessel, but solely from the faithlessness of the captain.—*Ch. Mirror.*

*Owenism.*—The Glasgow Chronicle speaks of the failure of the "co-operative system," at an establishment near that city, as likely to render dubious the formation of any similar community for some time to come. The failure here is attributed to the taking of individuals *promiscuously* into the establishment; "circumstances" being found capable of acting with sufficient power, only on a few choice spirits, who will engage warmly in such an undertaking *pro bono publico*. Mr. Owen, we believe, attributes the failure of the system in this country, to the "artificial" state of society in the neighbourhood of this community, and is now endeavouring to obtain a grant of land in Texas, where he may make his experiments on human nature unexposed to any pernicious influences from that source.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

*Sabbath in New-York.*—It has been for some months past a subject of complaint with the residents of the Washington parade ground and its environs, that a number of idle and dissolute young men should frequent the square on Sundays, for the purpose of playing ball and engaging in low gambling practices. With the endeavour to prevent a continuance of such proceedings, Alderman Peters, accompanied by *Hays* and his *posse*, on Sunday last proceeded to the place in question; and succeeded in arresting fifteen young fellows, who were unlawfully employed. After an examination before the police, fourteen of them were liberated, on entering into recognisances to keep the peace; and the other, who is a principal ringleader in these scenes, and who defied the Alderman, was committed to prison, there to await his trial at the next court of general sessions. We say go on.—*ib.*

*Winnebago War Dance.*—The Washington Telegraph of the 2d inst. says, "the promised war-dance of the Winnebago Indians, took place yesterday, in a small enclosure north of the President's house; much to the amusement of a large concourse of spectators. *Many of the Indians were almost in a state of nudity.*" If the citizens of Washington can be amused by witnessing a number of savages dance, in a *state of nudity*, we hope a reformation of moral feeling will soon take place in the American metropolis.—*Buffalo Emp.*

So we say. But, by what we can learn, the Indian dance is less indecent than that of the Parisians. The truth is, extreme refinement and barbarism are very nearly allied; and the nobility and the rabble, the French gentry and the savages, the flaunters in ruffles, and in rags, may without the least impropriety associate together, according to their usual practice, in their amusements. Their intellectual habits and tastes, naturally draw them together, as theatres, gambling houses and race grounds can testify. And why should the mingling of kindred souls, be prohibited.—*Prov. Investigator.*

*Extreme refinement allied to barbarism.*—Nothing is more true. The examination of naked busts, and pictures without drapery; the dancing of Madame Hutin, &c. &c. all these things are pretty much of a piece, except as they differ in the circumstance of genius.

*A Fact worth remembering.*—In a letter to the editors of the New-York Observer, dated Dec 23d, the chaplain of the state prison at Sing-Sing writes as follows:—"I have lately made pretty thorough inquiry among the convicts here, for the purpose of learning who, and how many, have ever enjoyed the advantages of a Sabbath school. The result is, that out of more than five hundred convicts, *not one* has been found who has ever been, for any considerable time, a regular member of a Sabbath school; and not more than two or three, who have ever attended such a school at all." Here is a fact that speaks volumes. Any comment which we could make upon it, would only diminish its force.

*Ordinations.*—Ordained at Ward, Mass. on the 22d of Oct. Mr. Miner G. Pratt, over the church and congregation of which Rev. Enoch Pond, now editor of the Spirit of the Pilgrims, was formerly pastor, and from which he was the same day dismissed. The sermon was by Mr. Pond, from 1st Samuel, 3, 13. Charge to the pastor by Mr. Nelson, of Leicester. Right hand of fellowship by Mr. Jackson, of Andover, West-Parish. Address to the people by Mr. Maltby, of Sutton.

It is due to truth to state, and it deserves to be recorded to the praise of God, that amid the many removals of ministers, attended with unhappiness to the people or the dismissed ministers, this, so far as it is known, is one in which nothing of the kind has taken place. The people were greatly attached to their late pastor; nor, while they have another in whom they are happily united, are their respect and affection turned away from him.—*Boston Rec.*

*Liberal Donations.*—Mr. Solomon Langdon, of Farmington, has given the sum of five hundred dollars to the general hospital of Connecticut, and five hundred dollars to the professorship of sacred literature in Yale College.

Mr. John Bartlett, of New-Ipswich, N. H. and late member of Bowdoin College, Me. died at Trenton, N. J. on the 20th of October last, aged 24 He bequeathed almost the whole of his patrimony to benevolent societies, viz:—

| | |
|---|---|
| To the Am. Education Society, | $1000 |
| Home Missionary, | 500 |
| Bible, | 500 |
| Colonisation, | 500 |
| Sunday School Union, | 100 |
| Bible Class Union, | 100 |

At a highly respectable meeting, held at the lecture room of the Congregational Society of Pittsfield, Mass. on Thursday evening, Nov. 27, it was—

*Resolved unanimously*, That it is the wish of this meeting, that the merchants and others of this town, vending and retailing ardent spirits, should altogether abstain from doing so, as soon as may be practicable.

*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to express to the merchants, &c. the sentiments of this meeting.

Levi Wolff, a brother of Joseph Wolff, the missionary, has lately renounced Judaism, in Bohemia, where he was reader in a synagogue—has removed to Dresden, and is now, with his wife, who is like-minded, receiving christian instruction in the family of Mr. Goldberg, a missionary of the London Jews Society.

The Baptist Female School Society, of Calcutta, comprised, at the beginning of this year, 17 schools, and 350 scholars.

## REVIVALS.

We learn that revivals are now prevailing in Jamesville, Onondaga county, and Rutland, Jefferson county. The former has recently commenced under encouraging prospects; the latter has been some time in progress, and the number of hopeful subjects is said to be about fifty.

We also understand that several towns in Oneida county are now witnessing encouraging tokens of the divine presence—such as increasing solemnity in the churches, cases of inquiry and conviction among sinners, and occasional instances of conversion. Still there is every where great want of faith among Christians—want of activity and devotedness. Nor yet is there exhibited that deep sense of dependence, that peculiar tenderness of heart, or that trembling anxiety for souls, which are among the distinguishing characteristics of a revival spirit. Christians in Oneida county are now placed in circumstances of immense responsibility. Would that they might see it, while yet the hand of mercy is reaching down, as if to encourage them to supplicate the God of heaven in behalf of spiritual mercies! Who knows what may yet be in store for the churches?

*Busti, Chatauque Co.*—We learn from the Register, that a little society of the Baptists in this place are visited with a season of "refreshing." Twenty-three are mentioned as subjects, and the work is still in progress. Religion had previously been very low. For a long season the society had been destitute of regular preaching; and errors of almost every description had poured in upon them like a flood of desolation. The preacher had been labouring about a year among them.

"He began by trying to comfort the saints, by telling them that our spiritual Joseph was yet alive, and that his treasures were inexhaustible, and that though he had hid his face a little from them for a season, yet with everlasting kindness would he have mercy upon them. He also tried to warn sinners of the danger of listening to vain philosophy and the cunning craftiness of men, whereby they lie in wait to deceive. They seemed at first to consider him as one that mocked, and would to this day if the Lord had not left us a seed But the disciples prayed, and the Lord heard their prayer, and has shed down mercy on Zion's thirsty hill."

*Springfield, Ohio.*—The Pandect contains an account of a revival in this place. It commenced in the latter part of the last winter, and continued through the summer. The additions to the communion from the world have been upwards of a hundred and sixty. In one connexion, the father, the mother, five sons, four or five daughters, two daughters-in-law, one son-in-law, and two grand children, have become subjects of this work sixteen or seventeen in all—though two of these daughters live in other congregations.

## WESTERN RECORDER.

**UTICA: *JANUARY* 13, 1829.**

*Sabbath Memorials.*—It would be easy to fill our columns with the mere current notices which have reference to this subject. Among other instances, a special committee have gone from New-York to Washington, with 7000 signatures. The Journal of Commerce and the National Advocate, of that city are strong in favour of the cause. Memorials are circulating in almost every part of the country for signature. One of our brother editors at the east has received about twenty of them. Papers at the west, north and south, are alive to the subject; and memorials are pouring into the national legislature, it seems, from almost every part of the Union. What will be the *immediate* result, it is impossible at this moment to say. The first effort of the kind, made some years ago, was comparatively feeble. The present is a powerful one; but whether it will not yet require a third effort, still more unanimous and energetic, remains yet to be seen. Public sentiment is the circumstance to be calculated upon. Let the public speak out. Let the voice of every friend be heard. Whatever may be the immediate result, the exertion will not be useless.

*Anti-Sabbath Movements.*—The present excitement in favour of the stopping of the mails and closing of the post-offices on the Sabbath, must of course call forth more or less opposition.

Mr. Brantley, the worthy editor of the Columbian Star, a baptist paper published in Philadelphia, objects to the expediency of memorialising Congress on this important subject, partly on the ground that the "temporal arm" (the very arm which breaks the law) has nothing to do with such a subject; and partly on the presumption that want of success "would be something worse than a failure;" a presumption, by the way, which is not founded in experience. Several papers have noticed his remarks; and among the rest, the Vermont Chronicle, from which we quote the following:—

"What effect the editor of the Star *expected* and intended to produce by this article, we cannot tell; but as sure as the connexion between cause and effect shall remain unaltered, we can

tell what its influence *will be*. Notwithstanding all the ardour of feeling and force of argument with which he contends against the profanation of the Lord's day, he will be claimed by the enemies of this memorial, as on their side. It may be unfair; but they *will say it*, and will feel strengthened by it; and he, and those who are supposed to be with him, will gain a short lived and undesirable popularity with the wicked."

A good hint for the timid and the temporising, in all matters of religion and morality.

The same paper, the Chronicle, notices in a manner equally pertinent, the late anti-sabbath movements in Rochester, which indeed are a disgrace even to infidelity itself! We quote at full length:—

"Those who avow it as a part of their religious creed, that "gain is godliness," (see resolution 3, below), have lately held a meeting at Rochester, N.Y. the character of which will be perfectly understood by what follows:—

"2. *Resolved*. That we consider it the duty of every citizen, to abstain from all servile labour on Sunday; but when his duty does not interfere with the rights of others, we hold that for the omission to perform this duty, he is responsible to the laws of his country and his God.

"3. *Therefore resolved*. That we are in favour of having the mail brought to Rochester, every day in the week, believing that the business transactions of our citizens, would be materially injured by the stoppage of intelligence one day in seven.

"7. *Resolved*. That we will not in our business transactions, hereafter patronise any individual who *continues* his connexion with any society or association, which proposes to enforce the better observance of the Lord's day, or the performance of any religious or moral duty, by pains or penalties, or by agreement to withhold business from such of our citizens, as do not come into the views or measures of such association or society.

"The seventh resolution is as sophistical as it is wicked. Nobody threatens them with "pains and penalties," and they know it. The mention of it is a mean device for exciting popular odium against the friends of the Sabbath. None have agreed to "withhold business," except of a *particular kind*—such as encourages Sabbath-breaking; and this is made the ground of a non-intercourse, extending to all kinds of business! Is this a practical commentary on Rev. xiii, 17?"

A meeting equally famous, we believe, has been held in New-York. But such proceedings are not likely to have much influence. They are quite too gross to be extensively imitated.

*Missionary Society of New-York and Brooklyn*.—The second anniversary of this efficient auxiliary to the American Board, took place, as we learn from the Observer, on the 25th ult at the Masonic Hall, which was crowded to overflowing. Judge Platt, the President, being absent on account of ill health, the chair was taken by one of the Vice-Presidents, Zechariah Lewis, Esq. Mr. Temple, late from Malta, and Mr. Stewart, late from the Sandwich islands, were present; also Dr. Alexander, from Princeton, who addressed the meeting in a most animated manner. It appeared from the Treasurer's report, that there had been raised by the various congregational associations, $2052 88: by the "extra effort," $5375 06; total, $7427 94: Also, in sums appropriated for particular stations, $4999 68; making the sum actually paid in the city, the year past, equal to $12,427 02; which added to subscriptions still due, ($6445), make a total amount of $18,872 02.

"The annual report," says the Observer, "alluded to the project which was suggested in this city at the anniversary of the American Board, October, 1827, of raising, in different parts of the country, $100,000 a year for five years, for the establishment of new missions and the reinforcement of those already established. The amount subscribed at that meeting *by our citizens unconditionally*, was $16,819; most of which was to be repeated annually for five years, in case the $100,000 should be raised. As this enterprise was not accomplished, the subscriptions are of course binding for but one year."

*Holiday Presents*.—A correspondent who witnessed a new-year's scene in New-England, and thinks much of the practice of giving presents to children on these occasions, suggests the propriety of their consisting of useful little books, accompanied by a few words of instruction and advice. Merchants, shop-keepers, &c are thus brought in contact with many a little one, who will recollect with the present received the good advice of the giver. It may be well to remember this hint against the next holidays.

*Oneida Academy*.—The Stockholders of this institution will meet to day at the session-room of the first Presbyterian church, in this village, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Thursday week, it should be remembered, is the day set apart by the judicatories of the Presbyterian and Dutch Reformed Churches, for fasting and prayer, in reference to the prevailing sin of intemperance. Ought not these exercises to be seconded by *decisive, systematic action?*

"No man is bound to answer sneers."—Dr. Rudd.

For comment, see his last Auburn Messenger. "J. Timid," it seems, is not *bold* enough to pursue the argument; and sneers must be substituted for something better. Very well. Truth will answer for itself.

*Union of Papers*.—The editor of the Providence Investigator is about to remove to Boston with his paper, which is hereafter to be united with the National Philanthropist, a journal which has been devoted to the cause of temperance.

*The Indiana Religious Intelligencer*.—Several numbers of an octavo sheet, issued under this title, by the Indiana Missionary Society, have been received. The Society are auxiliary to the A. H. M. Society. The paper is issued weekly, in Madison, James H. Johnson, editor.

*The Elucidator*.—The first number of a political paper, bearing this title, has been issued in this village. It is well executed, and its character is anti-masonic: Beriah Hotchkin, editor and proprietor.

*Tracheotomy*.—This hazardous operation, as appears from the Free Press, has recently been performed with entire success by Dr. Pitney, of Auburn, in a case of the croup, which affected in a most dangerous and distressing manner a child of Professor Mills, of the Theological Seminary. The Free Press gives a minute account of the case.

We regret to say, that two communications, which ought in a special manner to have appeared this week, are unavoidably delayed, to make room for the Governor's message.

*For the Western Recorder.*

## A PREMIUM OFFERED.

Mr. Editor—I wish through the medium of your paper to state, that I will place in the hands of the Treasurer of Oneida Academy, twenty dollars, to be given on the first of January next to the student, who, by his knowledge and fidelity, shall be adjudged the most useful the ensuing year, on the farm which is connected with that interesting seminary. Or, if others should be disposed to make a similar donation, the above sum shall be given to one of the two, three or four most useful students. The Treasurer is authorised to pay the same, when a certificate is presented, signed by the instructors of the school, or the superintendent of the farm.

I feel a deep interest in the experiment now making in this institution. Systematic exercise, which shall be conducive to the health of students, and at the same time productive, is a grand desideratum in our higher seminaries of learning. Literary pursuits have a tendency to render the mind averse to that bodily exertion, for which our all-wise Creator designed us, and which cannot be neglected, without serious injury to our moral, intellectual, and physical powers. Man is prone to indolence, both bodily and mental; and the utmost care ought to be taken, to prevent the formation of habits which shall strengthen this propensity. Indolence may be considered the besetting sin of students; and when indolent habits are once formed, they are not easily corrected.

Johnson observes—"When indolence has once entered upon the mind, it can scarcely be dispossessed, but by such efforts as few are willing to exert."

Magill, in his "Considerations addressed to a Young Clergyman," makes the following judicious remarks on the danger to be apprehended from indolence:—

"There is a tendency, also, I conceive, to this disposition in the habits of sedentary men seldom called to bodily exercise, exertion becomes fatiguing and painful. Comparative inaction is the ordinary condition of their lives, to which they become accustomed; and gradually a disposition to inactivity and rest becomes powerful. They contemplate those duties which require action with reluctance, and seek to avoid their performance. This species of indolence frequently affects the mind. It leads to listlessness of spirits, weakens the vigour and energy of the soul, renders dull the imagination, slow and heavy the feelings."

I hope the projectors of this institution will pursue their object with a zeal becoming its importance. The public are beginning to appreciate the importance of physical, as well as intellectual and moral education, and will be ready to second any efforts which promise success.

The Directors of the American Education Society, in their last report, speaking on the importance of systematic exercise in our institutions of learning, say—"On this subject there can be no doubt much remains to be done. Improvements must be made, as experience, the best of all guides, shall suggest them; and great will be the benefactor, who shall best show how to combine the most thorough education with the highest physical and bodily vigour."

There are doubtless difficulties in connecting manual labour with a course of literary pursuits; but none which experience will prove to be insuperable. When as much mind has been exerted on this subject, as there has been to bring cotton machinery, steam power, and gas lights, to their present perfection, the results will be as great and as beneficial.

A Friend to Science & Industry.

## HERKIMER COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

On the 30th day of December, 1828, a meeting was held at the court-house, in Herkimer, pursuant to previous notice, for the purpose of forming a Bible Society in the county, auxiliary to the American Bible Society. Delegates appeared from seventeen different Branch Societies. Every town in the county was represented, with the exception of three.

From the reports presented, it appeared that within the period of three months, and since the arrival in the county of the Rev. G. B. Davis, an agent of the American Bible Society, more than *eleven hundred dollars* had been subscribed to promote the general objects of the Society, nearly one half of which had been actually collected.

A County Bible Society was organised, a constitution was adopted, and the following gentlemen were chosen officers, viz:—

*President*—Luther Pardee, Macheim.

*Vice-Presidents*—Hez. B. Rounds, Newport, Almond Luce, Winfield.

*Corresponding Secretary*—Rev. David Chassell, Fairfield.

*Recording Secretary*—Lauren Ford, Herkimer.

*Treasurer*—Fred. P. Bellinger, Herkimer.

*Depositary*—Alex'r W Hackley, Herkimer.

*Executive Committee*—Ezra Holmes, Danube, John Dygert, LittleFalls, Eber Hyde, Warren, Jesse Campbell, Litchfield, Dan Chapman, Frankfort.

A sum exceeding two hundred dollars was paid from the different Branch Societies into the hands of the Treasurer, and arrangements made to procure from the parent society an early supply of bibles.

The annual meeting of the Society was fixed upon Tuesday preceding the first Wednesday of May in each year. The next meeting will be at the court-house, on the first Tuesday of May next, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

Published by order of the Society.

*For the Western Recorder.*

## TEMPERANCE.

The inhabitants of the town of Boonville, in the county of Oneida, assembled on the 1st day of January, 1829, to unite their efforts, and to adopt the most efficient measures, for the promotion of temperance.

The destructive and appalling effects of the use of ardent spirits, were forcibly delineated by the Rev, Edwin Barnes, of Boonville, in a very interesting and appropriate address.

Whereupon, it was *Resolved*, That since every other method that philanthropy could invent, has been tried in vain for the suppression of intemperance, to form a Society upon the principles of entire abstinence.

A constitution was then adopted, one article of which is the following:—

Art. 5. "It shall be the duty of every member of this Society, to abstain wholly from the use of ardent spirits; also, to abstain from the practice of offering the same to their friends, or to labourers in their employment, except as a medicine, and to discourage the use of it, as far as possible, in others."

Forty individuals then subscribed their names to the constitution; and the following persons were chosen officers of the Society, for the ensuing year:—

Dr. Covell Lee, *President*.
Rev. Samuel Marshall, *Vice-President*.
William G. Hubbard, *Secretary*
Rev. Edwin Barnes, John Kingsbury, Charles B. Knight, Asaph Mitchell, *Directors*.

*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the New-York Christian Advocate and Journal, the Western Recorder, and the New York Baptist Register.

*Boonville, Jan. 1, 1829.*

# POLITICAL.

## CONGRESS.

On Friday the 2d. inst the holidays being over, the two houses again met. In Senate, no business of importance was transacted.

In the House of Representatives, a bill was reported by Mr. P. P. Barbour, from the committee on the judiciary, concerning the supreme court. Some discussion took place on a motion made by Mr. Wickliffe, to print 3000 copies of the report of the committee, which was carried in the affirmative. It was opposed on the ground that the circulation of this extra number of copies of the report, in case there should be no legislative action on the subject, would unsettle that public confidence in the judiciary, which was its firm bias.

A message was received from the President of the United States, covering a report from the Secretary of War, in reply to a resolution of the house asking for information as to the intended frauds upon the revenue, referred to in the message of the President.

*Oregon*.—The question of the establishment of a new territorial government at the mouth of the Oregon (or Columbia) river, seriously occupies the attention of the House of Representatives. It is a question of complex character.

First, it is a question of expediency as regards the effect of such a measure upon our political system. It is difficult to determine how far it is expedient to establish states, hereafter to claim admission into this Union, at so great a distance from the seat of government, as to render it doubtful whether they could be adequately represented in the councils, or identified with the general interests of the Union.

Secondly, it is a question of political power; whether the eastern and middle and southern states shall agree to receive into the political limits of the Union other western territories, in addition to those already existing, and which it is already necessary to subdivide, to form a new tier of states, whose influence in the government will lessen more and more those of the old thirteen states

Thirdly, it is a question of boundary between the United States and a foreign power, which appears to us to be of more importance to settle than either of the preceding.

By a serious decision upon the pending bill, however, it might happen that all three of these questions would be determined. It is not surprising, therefore, that it invites grave debate *Nat. Intelligencer.*

## NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

*Tuesday, Jan. 6.*—The two houses met at the capitol. In the Senate, twenty nine members were present; and Lieut. Gov. Throop, the President, took the chair.

In the Assembly, 119 members were present Peter Robinson, of Broome county, was elected Speaker. Mr. R. had 109 votes, and Mr. Norton, of Monroe, 16. Francis Seger was re-elected clerk: John C. Ellis, sergeant-at-arms; and John D. Scollard, door-keeper.

Both houses passed resolutions, requesting the clergymen of the city, having congregations, to attend alternately, as chaplains.

The Message of the Governor was then received and read. It will be found in the preceding columns. It will bear no comparison with the messages of Gov. Van Buren's predecessor, except in its length; and the whole substance of it might have been comprised in one quarter of its compass. It directly recommends no important measure, but in general throws the responsibility upon the Legislature. Yet, after all, there is little in it absolutely objectionable, except the kind of half approbation which it gives to the visionary plan of some wild projector on the subject of banks; and the latter half of the last paragraph, which common courtesy might have prompted its author to omit. According to custom, however, we have published the whole of it.

The clerks of the two houses were directed to procure newspapers for the members, equal to three daily papers.

*Wednesday, Jan. 7.*—In Senate, the Governor's message was taken into consideration, and some of the subjects mentioned in it were referred to standing committees, and the others to select committees. The subject of the abduction of William Morgan was referred to the committee on the judiciary.

A communication was received from Hon Ambrose L. Jordan, resigning his seat as senator from the third district.

In Assembly, a number of petitions were presented. Among them, were petitions for new banks at Ithaca, Buffalo, Syracuse, Geneseo, and Troy; and to renew the charters of several of the old banks.

Mr. Gross laid on the table a joint resolution, to take the necessary measures to abrogate the 9th section of the 7th article of the constitution, which requires a vote of two-thirds to pass a bill incorporating a company, or appropriating money for local or private purposes. [As this is almost the only valuable provision of the new constitution, we hope that the people will never consent to its abrogation.]

On motion of Mr Dean, a joint resolution was passed, 64 to 51, directing the clerks of the two houses to cause the letters and papers sent to the members to be brought to the capitol, and to pay the postage thereof out of the contingent fund. [This would be a *new* tax upon the public treasury.]

*Thursday, Jan. 8.*—In Senate, a communication was received from the members of the bar, soliciting permission to have the portrait of Abraham Van Vechten suspended in the senate chamber. When on motion of Mr. Viele, the following resolution was adopted:—

*Resolved* That inasmuch as the senate chamber is the place of sitting for the court for the trial of impeachments and the correction of errors, at whose bar the original of the portrait has exhibited much of the legal talents and moral worth for which he is so highly distinguished, the permission requested in the communication of the committee of the gentlemen of the bar be granted.

The joint resolution from the Assembly, directing the clerks to cause the letters and papers sent to the members to be brought to the capitol, and to pay the postage thereof, was taken into consideration and rejected, 16 to 11. [This (says the Albany D. Advertiser) will save the state six or eight thousand dollars; but many of the members will be fifty dollars worse off at the close of the session. On one day, last winter, we knew a member to pay twenty-two shillings for postage on letters and documents, in not one of which had he any private interest.]

The reference of that part of the Governor's message, which relates to the abduction of William Morgan, was changed, and it was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Hayden, Boughton and Hart.

In Assembly, among the petitions presented, were three for new banks, in Montgomery county, New-York and Waterford; and for renewing the charters of several of the old banks; a petition to annex part of the town of Kirkland to New-Hartford, and another to incorporate a fire company in New-Hartford.

The House then went into committee of the whole, on the resolution submitted yesterday, by Mr. Gross, to amend the constitution. Mr. G. spoke in favour of the resolution; when the committee rose and reported.

*Friday, Jan. 9.* In Senate, a joint resolution was adopted, that the Legislature will proceed, on Tuesday next, to elect a United States Senator, in the place of Mr. Van Buren.

In Assembly, the standing and other committees were appointed. We have not room for the names. Mr. Johnson, of Oneida county, is chairman of the canal committee. Messrs. Hazeltine, Hascall, Williams, Gorbutt and Mixer, are the committee on the abduction of Morgan.

Petitions were received for two new banks, one in New-York, the other in Rochester; and for the Chenango and Chemung canals.

Mr. Noble gave notice, that he should bring in a bill to extend the time for the payment of the money loaned by the commissioners of loans to the people of this state.

## SUMMARY.

*Abduction of Morgan*.—Mr. Moseley, the commissioner appointed during the last session of the Legislature, to investigate the subject of the abduction of William Morgan, has made his report to the Governor. He states, in substance, that on proceeding to the duties of his appointment, he determined to go on with the investigation of the prosecutions already commenced, rather than to commence the business anew; that one indictment has been tried, and resulted in the conviction of the party charged, in which a question at law is reserved for the opinion of the supreme court; and that several causes were prepared and ready for trial, but which were necessarily postponed, on the application of the defendants, in consequence of the absence of material witnesses, or of the courts in different counties sitting in the same week, and the intrinsic difficulties attending them.

"From the testimony disclosed, (says the report), it appears, that William Morgan, a citizen of this state, was taken from the gaol of the county of Ontario, into which he had been committed under circumstances of peculiar aggravation and cruelty; and was from thence transported, under duress of imprisonment, a distance of about one hundred and twenty miles, to the county of Niagara, and was placed in confinement in the magazine in Fort Niagara, situated at the confluence of the Niagara river with lake Ontario, on the morning of the 14th of September aforesaid.

"Here are the boundaries of the testimony. As to "his fate subsequently thereto," it is not yet developed; nor can it be anticipated, with much confidence, to be judicially determined by any tribunal over which men have control.

"It is not believed to be within the legitimate purpose of this report, to speak of societies or denominations of men, but of men as individuals, citizens of a commonwealth. As such, and many of them acting in concert, upon their own responsibility, they manifested the deliberate purpose of withdrawing the subject of these inquiries from the protection of the laws and the government under which he lived, and subjecting him to the control of themselves, and to be placed at the mercy of their own passions. He had offended against no law, recognised in the code of any civilised nation; and was taken away without any legal process or pretence of authority."

The report concludes with suggesting the propriety of paying the expenses of the witnesses, who are obliged to attend frequently, and at great distances from home, but who, it is believed, do not come within the letter, or perhaps the spirit of the law, making provision for the payment of witnesses unable to support themselves.

*State of the Treasury*.—From the report of Messrs. Stebbins, Wardwell and Tallmadge, the joint committee of the Senate and Assembly, appointed at the last session, to examine the accounts and vouchers of the Tresurer, (says the Albany D. Advertiser), we gather—

That there was received into the treasury, for the year ending Nov. 30, 1828, the sum of $1,938,006 19, which, added to the sum of $163,043 16, the amount in the treasury at the commencement of the year, makes the sum of $2,101,049 35.

The Treasurer paid during the year, $1,988,804 48; leaving a balance of $112,244 87.

On the 1st December last, there remained to the credit of the Treasurer, in the banks mentioned below, the following sums:—

| | |
|---|---|
| In the Commercial Bank, | $100,339 71 |
| Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, | 19,628 59 |
| Manhattan Bank, | 1,354 68 |
| Making in the aggregate, | $121,322 98 |

The excess of deposits above the amount stated to be in the treasury, is accounted for, first, by the amount of unpaid checks on the 1st of December, amounting, as appeared by the certificate of the Comptroller, to the sum of $9,045 43; and secondly, by the amount of uncertified deposits in the Manhattan Bank, not charged to the Treasurer, in consequence of the non production of the certificates, being, as appears by the monthly returns of that bank, $32 68.

*Anti-Masonic Convention*.—Notice is given by the general central committee appointed by the anti-masonic convention, held in Utica, in August last, that a state convention of delegates opposed to the institution of free-masonry, will be held in the city of Albany, on the 19th day of February next; and requesting the citizens of the several counties to appoint a number of delegates to the convention, equal to their respective representations in the House of Assembly. The notice is signed by Samuel Works, Harvey Ely, Fred'k Whittlesey, F. F. Backus, and Thurlow Weed.

*Colonisation*.—A State Colonisation Society has been organised in Virginia, of which the illustrious John Marshall, chief justice of the United States, is President. The Vice-Presidents are—James Madison, James Monroe, James Pleasants, John Tyler, William H. Fitzhugh, John F. May, Gen. Briscoe, G Baldwin, Philip Doddridge, Hugh Nelson, Gen. Wm. H. Broadnax, Wm. Maxwell, and Dr. Thomas Massie. What a splendid array of names are here brought forward to yield countenance and support to this philanthropic object.

*Canal Trade*.—The returns of flour and wheat, entered at Utica by the canals, for the years 1827 and 1828, are as follows:—

| | | *Flour.* |
|---|---|---|
| Entered in Utica, in 1827, | | 422,321 bbls. |
| " " | 1828, | 363,011 |
| *Deficiency*, | | 59,310 |
| | | *Wheat.* |
| Entered in Utica, in 1827, | | 1,290,252 bush. |
| " " | 1828, | 565,902 |
| *Deficiency*, | | 724,650 |

*Ohio Canal*.—Perhaps no point on the whole line of the Ohio canal has been regarded with more solicitude, as to its ultimate feasibility, than the aqueduct across the Sciota. Already an energetic prosecution of the work is dispelling doubt. It may not be unworthy of remark, that this work, which has excited so much anxiety, and its prosecution, which has called forth so general admiration, is carried on *without the use of ardent spirits*. The operatives employed on it, and, indeed, upon the contracts in this vicinity generally, deserves much credit for their uniform urbanity and correct deportment. *Ohio Herald.*

*A Crash*.—The Lockport Journal, of the 1st inst. states that on the preceding Sunday evening, a part of the rock at Niagara-Falls, the surface of which was supposed to be half an acre in extent, broke loose, and was precipitated into the immense chasm below. The part fallen is described as having been within the *horse-shoe*, at that point representing the *toe cork*. The crash was heard for several miles around, and the effects in the immediate vicinity, resembled the shock of an earthquake.

*Niagara Bank*.—Notice is given, by order of the chancellor, to the creditors of the Bank of Niagara, that they present their claims against said company, to Gideon Hawley, Esq. one of the masters of the court of chancery, residing in the city of Albany, or to the receiver in Buffalo, on or before the first day of May next; to the end that the claims of the said creditors may be examined and ascertained, and that a division and distribution of the proceeds of the property and effects of the said company may be made among such creditors equally, and in proportion to their respective demands.

*Highway Robbery*.—The Philadelphia papers give an account of the robbery, near that city, of Mr. Archer Galloway, of Palmyra, Wayne co. Mr. G. was a drover, and was robbed of $2,375, all in bills of the U. States. He was attacked by the ruffians, who seized him and dragged him into a wood. He there defended himself awhile, till he became badly wounded, and finding that resistance was vain, he relinquished his money to save his life.

*Exchange Papers*.—An English philosopher gravely maintains, that "matter has no inside." Bore, hew, and whittle as you may, you find nothing but *surface*. According to this philosophy, some of the papers sent us in exchange for the Chronicle cannot be *matter*, as they have *no outside*. One, a few weeks since, gave us the *inside form* twice over, and one received this week, instead of the "knowledge fair," which other eyes have doubtless found on its *outside*, presents us "with an universal blank." Are we to take this as a hint, that the *outside* of these papers was not worth reading?—*Vt. Chronicle.*

*Drunkards*.—The Rochester Observer mentions the alarming death of two intemperate men. One of them had been drinking freely at a tavern near Brockport, and shortly after stumbled into the canal He was soon helped out; but soon became sleepy, sat down and sunk into the sleep of death. The other came into a tavern in York, called for a glass of spirits, and while in the act of drinking he fell back and expired.

*Kentucky*.—The bill to prohibit the importation of slaves from other states, *for sale*, excited great interest in the Legislature. After a debate of two days, it was rejected, (41 to 51) on the ground that it was not constitutional.

The two daily papers which have been published in Rochester during the last year or two, are discontinued. There is much more wisdom, says the Rochester Enquirer, in *stopping*, than there was in *starting* these papers. The place cannot support daily newspapers, however interesting and useful. It is far better to jog on moderately than attempt to go beyond our strength.

The Ithaca and Owego rail-road stock has all been subscribed, and a meeting of the stockholders will be held at Ithaca, on the 10th February, for the purpose of choosing directors for the company.

One of the large factories owned by the Merrimac company, at Lowell, Mass. was destroyed by fire on Monday. Loss about $120,000.

Governor Van Buren has appointed Rutger B. Miller, of Utica, his military secretary, with the rank of major.

## UTICA BRANCH of AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

*Receipts from 1st of January, 1829, for Tracts, Quarter Funds, and Donations.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Floyd Auxiliary, for Tracts, | $3 75 |
| Russia do. | 2 50 |
| Clinton do. $32 of which donations, | 42 00 |
| Baptist Church Donation, from a few individuals, | 1 50 |
| Elisha Lee, Clinton, for Tracts to distribute in the valley of the Mississippi, | 2 00 |

A recent communication from the Parent Society contains the following:—

"*Resolved*, That this Committee have learned with much pleasure, the spirited efforts recently made to establish the Branch Society in Utica on a permanent basis, and the measures that have been adopted vigorously to extend its operations throughout the adjacent counties, to which Utica is a commercial centre; and that this Committee believe the tract cause will be promoted by the various Auxiliaries of this Society, located in said counties, becoming connected, so far as shall accord with the pleasure of said Auxiliaries, with the Branch Society at Utica, and being taken under their special watch and fostering care.

"A true copy from the minutes.

"Wm. A. Hallock, *Cor. Sec'ry.*

"*New York, Jan. 2, 1829.*"

Under these responsible circumstances, the Board of the Utica Tract Society affectionately appeal to the Christian Public, whether, in view of the 500,000 souls scattered over these counties, and of four millions in the valley of the Mississippi, to whom we owe the obligation of family and national love; our work does not call for vigorous, systematic, untiring effort. If the question arise—How shall they be converted? an affecting thought provides the answer. If converted at all, it must be by the instrumentality of their fellow travellers to the tomb.

We are constrained to call in earnest on our Auxiliaries, to awake without further delay to new efforts, towards spreading the news of salvation through the pages of our little messengers, the only agents that can be immediately employed to carry the gospel message to the distant destitute portions of our land.

Donations in aid of the operations of this Society, and other information partaining to its interests, will from time to time be promulgated through the columns of the Western Recorder.

Society's Depository, No. 94, Genesee street, 2d floor of the building; to which communications may be addressed.

## DONATIONS TO THE WESTERN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Oneida Association*—By Rev. Wm. R. Weeks, D. D. | $ 2 87 |
| *Genoa*—Female Benevolent Society, $21.50: A friend to the Society, a marriage fee, $5, | 26 50 |
| *Elbridge*—Nathan Munro, | 50 00 |
| *Fabius*—Monthly concert, by Benoni Hannum, | 4 00 |
| *Utica*—Rev. Samuel C. Aikin, | 1 50 |
| *Harpersfield*—By David Penfield, $3: Do. articles, $1.88, | 4 88 |
| *Owego Village*—Rev. Aaron Putnam, | 10 00 |
| *Sangerfield*—Female Benevolent Association, by Mrs. McLeish, | 5 00 |
| *Paris*—Female Benevolent Society, by Mrs. W. R. Weeks, | 5 00 |
| *LaFayette*—Female Benevolent Society, by Mrs. Persis Hoyt, | 5 00 |
| | $114 75 |

JAMES S. SEYMOUR, *Treas'r.*

*Auburn, Dec. 23, 1828.*

## DEATHS.

At the Hermitage, on the 22d ult. after an illness of four days, Mrs. *Rachel Jackson*, wife of Gen. Andrew Jackson, President elect of the United States.

At DeRuyter, Madison co. on the 31st ult. Mrs. *Sarah Goodwin*, wife of Mr. LeBarron Goodwin. At 10 o'clock she retired to rest with her family, in usual health; at 12, she expired after a few moment's illness.

In Pittsfield, Mass. on the 5th inst. Mrs. *Abigail Butler*, wife of the late Joseph Butler, aged 80. She had been a professor of religion for more than sixty years.

In New-Haven, Con. on the 5th inst. Capt. *Thomas Punderson*, aged 76. He was an old and valuable citizen; was long a professor of religion, and governed his life by the rules of the bible.

In Plainfield, Vt. *Bradford Kinnie*, Esq. aged 54.


### TO LET,

IN a Boarding-House, a pleasant, convenient Room, with a fire-place and an adjoining Bed-Room. Application made to the Publishers of this paper will be attended to. *Utica, Jan. 12, 1829.* 2

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature of this state, at their present session, for an act to incorporate the Remsen Academy or High School.

*Remsen, Jan. 5, 1829.* 2w6

### WIGS & TOP-PIECES.

JAMES INGOLS has received a supply of Gentlemen's WIGS and TOP-PIECES.

*Utica, Jan. 6, 1829.* 1w4

### HISTORY OF NEW-YORK.

JUST received, and for sale by HASTINGS & TRACY—A History of the State of New-York, for the use of Young Persons and Schools; containing a summary of the natural geography of the state, with a concise history of the country embraced in its present limits, from its discovery to the present day; together with its constitution, &c. By F. S. Eastman. *Jan. 5, 1829.*

### SALT.

A QUANTITY of SALT, just received and for sale, wholesale or retail, at wholesale prices.

J. BROWN, 122, Genesee st. near the Canal.

*Dec. 29, 1828.*

### TIN & SHEET-IRON WARE,

STOVES & STOVE-PIPE.—Manufactured & kept constantly for sale, by J. BROWN,

*Dec. 30, 1828.* 122, Genesee st. near the Canal.

### MOODY'S PATENT PORTABLE OVEN.

THIS highly useful article is made and sold by the Subscriber, who has become proprietor of the patent for all the middle and eastern part of this state. He will sell county rights to any who may wish to purchase.

*Utica, Dec. 30, 1828.* J. BROWN.

### FOR SALE.

THE following valuable Property, situated in the town of Augusta, Oneida county, is offered for sale, to wit:—

One FARM, containing 190 acres of excellent land, with a good Dwelling-House, Barn, Sheds, &c. A part of said Farm being lot No. 49. of the New-Stockbridge tract; the remainder is now occupied by John M'Pherson.

*Also*, another Farm, containing 52 acres, lately owned and occupied by John Potter, deceased.

*Also*, the Subscriber's MALT-HOUSE and BREWERY, in said town, capable of malting and brewing 1000 barrels of Ale annually, and now in successful operation. This Brewery is situated where large quantities of Barley and Hops are raised.

Possession of the above property given the ensuing spring, and the titles indisputable.

For further particulars, inquire of the Subscriber, in the above town. JOHN J. KNOX.

*Augusta, Dec. 18, 1828.* 52

MORE

### LUPIN & SON'S MERINO SHAWLS.

THE Subscribers having made unparalleled sales of this article, owing to the very small advance asked on them, have been induced to order through their agent in New-York, an additional supply, and have this day received, white, scarlet and black, long and square ones, of very superior quality, which they offer at former prices. SHEARMAN & THOMSON.

*Utica, Dec. 9, 1828.* 6w50

### NEW AND OLD—CHEAP.

HEAVY black India Satins, Satin Levantines, of various colours, Gros de Berlin, Gros de Naples, Plushes, Plumes, English Thread Laces, Bobinet Veils, in abundance, and many other articles, have *just* been received by the Subscribers; who have—

*Also*, of their fall purchases, most articles in the Dry Goods line, which they not only *offer*, but which they will *sell* CHEAP. SHEARMAN & THOMSON.

*Utica, Dec. 9, 1828.* 6w50

### SUGARS & MOLASSES.

10 hhds. N. O. and St. Croix Sugars,
30 boxes Lump Do.
30 hhds. Molasses,
Just received and for sale, by PARKER & HASTINGS,

*Utica, Dec. 9, 1828.* No. 90, Genesee street.

### FRESH TEAS & TOBACCO.

80 chests fresh Hyson-skin, Young Hyson, Old Hyson, Souchong and Bohea } TEAS
60 kegs Plug Tobacco,
For sale, by PARKER & HASTINGS,

*Utica, Dec. 9, 1828.* No. 90, Genesee street.

### FISH.

75 quintals Codfish—20 bbls. Mackarel,
100 boxes smoked Herring,
For sale, by PARKER & HASTINGS.

*Utica, Dec. 9, 1828.* 50

### ITALIAN PILES OINTMENT.

A CONSTANT supply kept at A. HITCHCOCK'S Green Store, No. 83, Genesee street, Utica.

*Also*, a general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINE, Dye-Woods, Dye-Stuffs, Oils, Paints and Groceries. *Dec. 23, 1828.* 52

### CHEMICAL EMBROCATION,

OR, LIQUID OPODELDOC.—For Rheumatism, Bruises, Sprains, &c. &c.; an article superior to any ever before offered to the public, for sale by WARNER & HARVEY.

*Utica, Dec. 23, 1828.* 52w6

## POETRY AND MUSIC.

### EARTH AND HEAVEN.

Oh, who would gaze upon the joys
Of this vain, fleeting world;
If they could see with eyes of faith
The bliss of heaven unfurl'd?

The hopes of earth are rainbow shades,
Soon chas'd away by fears:
The smiles of earth, so bright that seem,
Are follow'd close by tears!

False flatterers! Cease your cheating spells!
I bid ye all depart!
Henceforth, the Lord shall be my God,
The treasure of my heart!

Then welcome sorrow, welcome death!
Oh, what the soul can shake,
Who hopes to sleep where Jesus slept,
And in his likeness wake.

From the Christian Spectator.

*"Evening and morning, and at noon, will I pray."* Psalm lv, 17.

My heart loves to pray when the sun's early beams,
Are bursting o'er sky, over earth, and o'er sea:
Like the hour, sweet, glorious and blessed, it seems,
When the bright Sun of Righteousness rose upon me.

My heart loves to pray, when at noon-day the sun
Is brightening the meadow, the garden, the tree,
Thus beaming o'er sorrow, o'er sin, o'er the grave,
Oh bright Sun of Righteousness! shine upon me.

My heart loves to pray at the bright evening close,
'Tis holy, 'tis calm, 'tis delightful to me:
May-I thus, Sun of Righteousness! sink to repose,
To rise in thy morning, rejoicing in thee. PERCY.

The Sacred Minstrel, "containing a concise introduction to music," &c. By Joel Harmon, Carlisle, Pa. Published by Geo. Flemming, pp. 164, 8vo. 1828.

The proof-sheets of a work bearing a title of which the above is an extract, have been sent us for examination. After passing rapidly over them, we are constrained to say, that little can be offered in favour of the *character* of the publication. The Rudiments perhaps are well enough. Possibly they will be found to possess some advantages in the arrangement, illustration, &c. The selection of music embraces every variety of good, bad, and indifferent. Many of the tunes selected were bad enough to need mending. These are sometimes made better by the compiler, and sometimes worse. The truth is, that every enterprising teacher should not think himself qualified for such an undertaking. Mr. Harmon, we suspect, makes no pretensions to the *real science* of harmony. And though like a cotemporary teacher, he should be able to make out "half a column" of musical errata, he might still know very little in reality of the science of composition. Quite a number of the tunes, however, appear under his own name. These, at least, might have been spared. Happily for such composers, the singing republic are better natured than that of the critics. Doubtless the book will *sell*.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

We hesitated some time about publishing the following article, through feelings of personal delicacy. Yet, as it came to hand unsolicited, and from a highly respectable source; and especially as it seems to have been designed for our patrons, rather than for ourselves, we give it place; not daring to think, however, that we have merited one half the commendation it bestows. May it stimulate us to greater activity, zeal and perseverance:—

*For the Western Recorder.*

Mr. Editor—It gives me great pleasure to see the Recorder in a new and enlarged form. The paper is strong and handsome, the impression full and distinct, and the whole is executed in a manner that does credit to the publishers. I am far from making invidious comparisons; but surely the style of this paper is superior, and I trust it will not deteriorate. A monarch, with an empire so vast and powerful as the press, should not be permitted to wear soiled or tattered garments. I love simplicity of dress; at the same time, I think, it should be adapted to dignity and rank. A paper, if well conducted, whether religious or political, is one of the "mighty" of the land, who bear the rod of empire; and it gives to the world of intelligence a direction and impulse, which will move on with increasing momentum.

The Recorder—and the public will excuse the compliment, when they are told that it is unsolicited—I have always considered among the best periodicals in the land. Amidst all the religious and political contentions, it has from the beginning maintained one course, and that has been uniform and decided—a course of duty, yet of trial; but one which no man, set for the defence of morals and religion, can avoid, without making shipwreck of his conscience and responsibility. I am not ignorant that on account of your firm and decided stand on the side of truth, the enemies of righteousness regard your paper with feelings of abhorrence, and that their "roaring" has frightened some good people, who ought to have a mind and judgment of their own, into a belief that you are wanting in thought, meagre in imagination, jejune in invention, and derelict of the personal and sectarian feelings of all with whom you may chance to differ.

Now, Sir, it is true, I am a friend, but I am as willing to tell you your faults as your virtues; and for your encouragement, I feel it my duty to say to you and the public, that this accusation is both a slander and libel. It is true, I do not profess to be a Kames nor a Blair; but still, after having for several years, attentively read the Recorder, in connexion with numerous other periodicals, literary and religious, I do not hesitate to say, that, from all competent and candid judges, you have nothing to fear. At the same time, there is ample room to improve; and doubtless, your past experience, in your high and very difficult station, will lead you to correct and avoid some errors into which you have fallen. But, do not relinquish one iota of truth; do not, in accommodation to the desires of the wicked, or to the wishes of the "fearful and unbelieving," swerve an ace from the line of duty. In defending revivals of religion, the sanctification of the Sabbath, and the cause of temperance, be firm; and, fearless of public opinion, speak out; for every hour shows, with clearer and clearer evidence, that these are the work of the Lord. In touching on the errors and peculiarities of different sects, be tender, yet frank and decided. We are in a free country, and the present is a day of free inquiry. "To the law and to the testimony;" by this every man's work must be tried; and whether it be faith or practice, it is the duty of editors, as well as of ministers, to apply the touchstone. I say, without hesitation, that the editor, who, in a day of such moral movements, in a day of such threatening and promising aspects to the church, remains neuter in this tremendous war between truth and error, sin and holiness—thereby declaring that in his view, *no* belief is *sound* belief, or that one belief is as good as another—betrays the high trust committed to him, and is unworthy of patronage. But, I find myself giving directions to one in whom I have the fullest confidence, and whose tried fidelity and untiring labours will not be overlooked by a religious and discerning public. CLERICUS.

*To the Editor of the Western Recorder.*

Sir—In looking over an old number of the Christian Spectator, for 1823, I came across the following article, which I cannot but think is worthy of an insertion in your paper. A.

Messrs. Editors—I have been not a little gratified of late, to find that now and then a piece appears in your work, written by a plain man like myself. I like your candour, in permitting us to speak for ourselves, and tell you our peculiar difficulties; for if you cannot in fact relieve us from our troubles, yet your sympathies are no small consolation. So I must ask your patience while I tell my errand.

It is about thirty full years, Messrs Editors, since I commenced business in this place. At that time I was far from being wealthy; but by great frugality and industry, I am happy to say, I have arrived at an easy competence—have my carriage, and other conveniences, so agreeable and becoming to a gentleman. But this is not what I wished to say. When I first came here, we had a minister who had some peculiarities, which you will soon recognise as common among our ancestors. He was a man with whom my feelings could never agree. It is true, I used to hear him preach as often as once on every Sabbath, unless my books absolutely required posting; but I attended meeting more from habit than love. He had such a disagreeable manner in the pulpit, that it seemed impossible for any one to relish such preaching. He would preach so directly *at* one, that you would think he had been continually at your side the whole week; and I have actually known him so to *guess* my thoughts and plans, that more than once I have almost disbelieved my wife, when she assured me that she had never told him any thing about my character. He would sometimes preach so tremendously, that I have almost put up both hands to hold my hair on my head. All this was dreadfully galling to a man of my standing in society: But by riding out for pleasure, or staying at home in the forenoon, and eating a good hearty dinner, I could bear this tolerably well.

But I come now to that part of his conduct, the very thought of which vexes me. He was not content to preach on the Sabbath with a boldness that would almost tear one's heart open; but he frequently came round making what he called *pastoral visits*. I used sometimes to go to meeting in the morning, and ask him to take a seat in my carriage and dine with me; but at such times, however much preparation I had made for a good dinner, I could never get him near my house. But though he rejected these invitations, you must not suppose he never visited my family. He would often come, indeed, and on such an errand, that I frankly confess I have many a time hastened out another way, in order to avoid his company. These were his *pastoral visits*, as he used to call them. I must do him the justice, however, to say, that on such occasions he was not actually impolite, or severe in his reproofs; but he had such an artful insinuating manner of catechising and conveying his thoughts and feelings respecting death and eternity, that he would not only disown all your foibles and weaknesses; but after doing this, would give you such a pointed address, and put such gloomy images into your mind, that it would take a whole day to get composed. Nor would he stop with me: My wife, daughters, and even servants, must all go through the same mill, and all be questioned and talked to about their souls; and for a long time after his visit, you would have taken my family for nuns or quakers. I cannot well describe the peculiar faculty which he had, of sitting down by your side, and in his easy manner, preaching directly at your heart. But though I cannot describe it, I can well remember it; for even now, I sometimes have cold chills while thinking of what he used to say to me. Once when I was pleading my own good works, on his urging repentance, he inquired if I thought "good works would save a friend of his who habitually went to the post-office on the Sabbath!" I really was at a loss to conceive how he should have known this was my practice.

You probably suppose by what I have said, that this minister was very unpopular among his people. I should have supposed this, had I not been acquainted with him. But so far from being unpopular, he was beloved by almost every individual in his parish, notwithstanding he used to carry his pastoral visitation into every family. This seems to me unaccountable; especially as I recollect that many who were opposed to his sentiments were accustomed to esteem him very highly. If all hated his pastoral preaching as I did, the attachment of his people is singular. There was great mourning at his death. But he is gone, and I have not been troubled with such visits since. Soon after the death of this man, we settled another minister, who is our pastor at the present time. He is so directly the reverse of his predecessor, that it is with the utmost difficulty that I can find words to express to you my admiration of his character. He is just the man that I like. The very first Sabbath after his settlement, he took a seat in my carriage, and partook of a sumptuous dinner at my house: (I did not intend to tell you of this, Messrs. Editors, but it comes in very *apropos*); and ever since we have been on the best terms possible. He is always cheerful and gay, and frequently reminds us that religion does not consist in the shape of the face. In the pulpit he preaches to a nicety. He deals altogether in generals, and gives no home thrusts. I meet him frequently at dinner and tea parties, and sometimes at balls; and am more and more delighted with him. But above all, he has never troubled me with any of those pastoral visits, so harrassing to one's peace.

But it is now, gentlemen, that I come to the pith of my communication. Though you see how fine a minister we have, yet our people are so superstitious as to begin to make comparisons between him and his predecessor. They are loudly calling for ministerial visits. Our pastor, poor man, really knows not which way to turn. He is willing to make fashionable and genteel visits, but knows not how to ask those puritanical questions which his people have been accustomed to hear. I little thought, when our pastor was asking such questions as—"Whether they had repented of their sins?" "How they were advancing in holiness?" &c. that he was making so much trouble for his successor. As I am no unimportant man in our society, I endeavour in every way to hush their rising complaints. I am sure that our minister *can* talk on serious subjects; for when my wife was sick, he was sent for. She told him that she "felt herself to be a great sinner, and found she was not a Christian," and such like talk, which I suppose she learned from her old pastor. To these questions and doubts, our present pastor replied, as I think, most admirably. He told her that he believed she was a better Christian than St. Paul; "for (said he) Paul quarreled with a brother Apostle; but I feel assured that you have no such disposition!" It is in vain that I tell our people that the rigid Edwards, and Scott, did not visit their people very often; for they ask if these men did not devote their lives to their studies for the good of the church; and if our pastor is doing this? Here I am a little stumbled; for I never heard our minister accused of any such design. Now, Messrs. Editors, I wish you would help me to some arguments, by which I may convince our people that the minister of the gospel, who seldom or never converses with his people on the state of religion in their hearts, *is* faithful to the duties of his office. I am not much accustomed to argument; but, gentlemen, I think by the aid of your counsel, and my great influence, this discontent may yet be quelled, and we be able to keep our present minister, who makes the road to heaven so easy and pleasant. M. E. D.

The following is from one of our old correspondents; a man of truth and sobriety:—

*For the Western Recorder.*

### DRUNKENNESS, LYING, & PROFANENESS.

Mr. Editor—I recently made a journey from your state to Connecticut. On my way, two men applied for seats, at certain prices, in the mail coach, affirming at the same time, that the sum mentioned was "every cent of money they had in the world." The one who first applied and paid the sum offered, went directly to the bar, drank a glass of brandy, and paid his money for it; thus proving to many who stood by, that he had rather be guilty of lying, than do without his dram. He drank afterwards at every stopping place, till he became quite intoxicated; and still had money enough.

The case of the other man differed from this, only as he carried his bottle in his pocket, and did not become drunk, though he also drank and paid his money at the bar; thus proving himself also to be a liar.

On my return, the 3d instant, a little west of Albany, our driver stopped his team, and said there were two men lying on the ground. On examination it was found that one of them lay on his face. The blood had issued from his mouth and nose, and life was almost extinct. I think it doubtful whether he long survived. The other was able to sit up, and utter a few broken sentences; but could not stand. It was about one o'clock in the morning; the ground was partly covered with snow, and the weather so freezing cold, that had they been left there an hour longer, they would probably both have died and gone to perdition; for they were *drunk*. So cold was the weather, that our drivers thought they should freeze; though they stopped often to warm, and *drank brandy* to keep out the cold. One of them, to my certain knowledge, drank four times in going seven miles. Still he was near freezing to death. These drivers, though good-natured men, were very *profane*.

At length we came to a driver who said he drank no ardent spirits of any kind; that he had tried drinking, and doing without it; and he knew that a man who drank would freeze much sooner than one who did not. Driving his fourteen miles, he needed neither fire nor brandy to keep him warm. He had another peculiarity; he did not swear.

Let no man who advocates the use of ardent spirits, any longer pretend to feelings of humanity. From the examples I have seen, I should also be somewhat inclined to doubt his veracity, in such times of general information and effort as the present.

TRAVELLER.

*For the Western Recorder.*

### INFIDELITY.

"The propagators of infidelity in France, before the revolution, raised among themselves and spent no less annually than £900,000 sterling, [between three and four millions of dollars], in purchasing, printing, and dispersing books, &c. to corrupt the minds of the people, and prepare them for desperate measures."—*Simpson*.

And what was the result of all this? Let the history of the French revolution return the frightful answer. Let us have Popery, Mahomedanism, Paganism, any thing but infidelity, deism, or atheism—whether it be *French* or *American*. Q.

Reader, what an argument is here presented in favour of increasing perseverance in the cause of Religious Tracts?—*Edit.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*From the Connecticut Journal.*

### THE CHEROKEE INDIANS.

A Milledgeville, Geo. paper, the Southron, of the 10th ult. has an article alluding to the bill which has been reported to the House of Representatives of Georgia, providing for the extension of the jurisdiction of the laws of the state to the territory occupied by the Cherokees. "They are not citizens of the state," says the editor; "they are not owners of the land they occupy. They cannot be subjected to the tax law, to the militia law, or to *all* the civil laws in force in Georgia." After instituting the inquiry, how and in what manner the Cherokees can be subjected even to the poll-tax, by extending to them the jurisdiction of the state laws, the editor comes to the point, that these Indians are tenants at will; that the federal government can never induce them to relinquish their present possessions, and that the immediate use of coercive measures alone can possibly prevent the total extinction of the Cherokees, who are pressed on all sides by a constantly increasing white population.—"We have," says this writer, "a large black population, who consider the Indians very little better than themselves in point of independence to the whites;"& as the Indians associate with the blacks more freely than with the whites, the discontent and envy of the former (the slaves) will be greatly increased. The summing up of the whole chapter on the Cherokees, is this:—They must be driven from the soil for which they have an inherent attachment, and driven at the point of sword and bayonet; for they have no right nor title to their present homes. This is a very summary improvement. The plan is one that might easily be carried into execution by a few divisions of Georgia militia.

The Cherokee Indians have doubtless assimilated nearer to the manners and customs of their more favoured neighbours, than any other tribe or tribes, who have come in contact with civilisation. The very circumstance of their refusal to migrate hence, while the removal can be effected of tribes less enlightened, is altogether in their favour. If they have a claim to the lands they hold; if they prefer lands which they have cultivated in some degree, to wild forest lands; and if, in fine, they do not choose to remove, they will do well to retain their possessions, and make the most of them. But when the Indians of the south are coerced, those of the north must be coerced in like manner; and the same act which forces the Cherokees of Georgia from their present grounds, must drive Red Jacket, and the Indians of New-York, the Six Nations, beyond Lake-Pepin. Why do not the neighbouring farmers and editors of New-York, press the unqualified annihilation of their Indians? Is it because they have no slaves? Or is it because they have less courage, that they are less solicitous to draw the sabre upon Red Jacket, than the editor of the Southron is to coerce the Indians of his state? It is quite idle, at this time, to talk of coercion. The plan of extending to the unfortunate aborigines an opportunity to do well, as far as they may be well disposed, would seem to be the part of wisdom, of mercy, and of justice.

We have the remnant of an Indian tribe in an eastern section of our own state. They have the benefit of fertile and beautiful lands upon the Thames. The *Mohegans*, for the most part, have but poorly improved the property and privileges, of which they have been left in the undisturbed possession; but their annihilation has, at no time within our recollection, been seriously proposed. It is true that the most benevolent amongst us cannot confidently hope to see the unstaid, the wandering and beggarly sons of *Uncas*, gathered within the pale of regular society. To abandoned depravity, there are, however, exceptions among them. Many of the Indians of the Six Nations are no better than the worst of ours, but it is doubtful whether the exceptions are not there upon the other score. They have churches, where they assemble for christian worship; and although philanthropic eyes may be often pained at the sight of the vices of many of them, yet we have never heard it urged by the citizens of New-York, as a matter of philanthropy, to massacre them, and thus divest the soil of an incumbrance, as palpable as the forest, which first stood thick upon the slopes and valleys where the white spires of their churches now point to heaven.

The public have supposed that the lands of the Cherokees, as well as their soil, were susceptible of a degree of cultivation, which should elevate them above all the now mutilated Indian clans of the United States. The difficulty in the way of taxing them, is believed to be imaginary. Let them be taxed, according to their abilities, and in proportion to the benefit they derive from the protecting laws of the state; and if individuals will not pay their taxes respectively, tax the whole nation of Cherokees, or such parts of them as are obnoxious to the editor of the Southron, or are a bad example to his slaves. There will be sufficient time to make use of violent measures when they offend against the laws. No one will wish the Indians to enjoy privileges, in this respect, which are proscribed to the whites. Let them be instructed, or instruct themselves, in the military art, that they may defend themselves, and us, if necessary. If they claim to be represented, let them send a delegate to the National Legislature, as soon as their degree of civilisation shall entitle them to such a privilege. This would be more honourable to the country, than to extirpate them *vi et armis*, which might possibly be done in an attempt merely to drive them from the states. If, with all these inducements to improve, and to regenerate from Indians to men, they should finally become extinct, then their blood will not be upon our heads, or the head of the editor of the Southron.

### A GOOD RESOLUTION.

If God should again restore me to health, I have determined to study nothing but the bible. Literature is inimical to spirituality, if it be not kept under with a firm hand. A man ought to call in from every quarter, whatever may assist him to understand, explain and illustrate the bible; but there, in its light and life, is all that is good for man. All important truth is there; and I feel that no comfort enters sick curtains from any other quarter. I have been too much occupied in preparing to live, and too little in living. I have read too much from curiosity, and for mental gratification. I was literary when I should have been active. We trifle too much. Let us do something for God. The man of God is a man of feeling and activity. I feel, and would urge with all possible strength on others, that Jesus Christ is our all, and in all.—*Cecil's Life.*

The devil tempts all other men, but the idle man tempts the devil.

He who has virtues of his own, need not boast of his ancestors.

### BANK NOTE TABLE.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *New-York.* | | Newark Insur. Comp. | par |
| City Banks, | par | Trenton Banking Co. | do |
| Except Franklin | broken | Rahway Farm. & Mech. | do |
| Long-Island Bank | par | Salem S. M. & B. Co. | 1 1-2 |
| Dutchess County | par | Monmouth | broken |
| Lansingburgh | par | Franklin | do |
| Bank of Albany* | 1-2 | Hoboken B. & Grazing | do |
| Albany State Bank* | do | Protection & Lomb'd | do |
| Do. Mech. & Farm. | do | Jersey City | do |
| Do. Commercial | do | State, Trenton | do |
| Newburgh* | do | All others | 1-2 |
| Columbia, Hudson | do | *Pennsylvania.* | |
| Middle District | do | Philadelphia Banks | par |
| Orange County | do | Chester County | 1-2 |
| Catskill | do | Delaware County | do |
| Troy | do | Reading | 3-4 |
| Farmers', Troy* | do | York | 1 |
| Mohawk | do | Pittsburgh | do |
| Geneva | 5-8 | Gettysburgh | do |
| Utica | do | Chambersburgh | do |
| Utica Branch | do | Carlisle | do |
| Auburn | do | Lancaster | do |
| Ontario | do | Greensburgh | 5 |
| Central | do | Brownville | do |
| Chenango | do | Silver-Lake | 25 |
| Rochester | do | All others uncert. or broken | |
| Newburgh Bran. Ithaca | do | *Maryland.* | |
| Jefferson County | do | Baltimore banks | 1-2 |
| Wash. & Warren, | 1 1-2 | Somerset & Wor. | broken |
| Niagara | broken | Snowhill | do |
| Plattsburgh | do | Princess Ann | do |
| Greene county | do | Cumberland | do |
| J. Barker's Exchange | do | All others | 1 1-2 a 2 |
| *Maine.* | | *Dist. Columbia.* | |
| Bath | 10 | Bank of Columbia | 25 |
| Waterville | do | Alexandria Mer. | broken |
| Castine | broken | Franklin | do |
| Wiscasset | par | All others | 1 a 1 1-2 |
| Kennebec | do | *Virginia.* | |
| Passamaquoddy | do | All the Banks | 5 |
| Hallowell & Augusta | do | *North-Carolina.* | |
| All others | 3-4 | All the Banks | 5 |
| *New-Hampshire.* | | *South-Carolina.* | |
| Cheshire Bank | 3-4 | Charleston Banks | 3 |
| Exeter | 10 | *Georgia.* | |
| All others | 3-4 | All the Banks | 5 |
| *Vermont.* | | *Ohio.* | |
| Banks of this state | 1-2 | Chilicothe | 5 |
| *Massachusetts.* | | Marietta | do |
| Berkshire bank | broken | Steubenville | do |
| Essex, Salem | do | Farmers & Mec. | do |
| All others | 1-2 | Lancaster | do |
| *Connecticut.* | | St. Clairsville | do |
| Norwich Bank | par | Mount-Pleasant | do |
| Bridgeport | do | Western Reserve | do |
| Eagle, New-Haven | broken | Columbus | do |
| Derby | do | All others uncert. or broken | |
| Thames | 5-8 | *Miscellaneous.* | |
| Windham County | do | New-Orleans Banks | 5 |
| All others | 1-2 | Nashville | broken |
| *Rhode-Island.* | | Michigan | 1 |
| Banks of this state | 1-2 | Detroit | broken |
| *New-Jersey.* | | Upper-Canada, York | 3 |
| State, Newark | par | Kingston | broken |
| Do. Elizabethtown | do | Quebec | 3 |
| Do. New-Brunswick | do | Montreal | 3 |

* Bills of these Banks, $20 and upwards, par.

### AGENTS FOR THE WESTERN RECORDER.

Adams, P. D. Stone.
Antwerp, Dr. C. Preston.
Augusta, Gen. J. J. Knox, & W. H. Chandler, Esq.
Boonville, William Sippell.
Brownville, J. Ballard.
Canton, Asa Conkey.
Cape-Vincent, R. T. Lee.
Cazenovia, A. Kingsbury.
Champion, Rev. N. Dutton.
Cherry-Valley, A. Crafts.
Cicero, J. Cody, P. M.
Clinton, Dr. S. Hastings, Jr.
Constable, S. Wyman.
Constantia, Rev. C. Lewis.
DeKalb, G. Townsley.
Delphi, M. B. Slocum.
Detroit, E. P. Hastings.
Ellisburgh, Charles Avery.
Evans' Mills, C.W.Candee.
Exeter, Rev. Mr. Storrs.
Fairfield, A. Cummings.
Fall-Creek, Dr. N. Branch and Dea. A. Sears.
Fredonia, P. Wells.
Ft.Covington, J. Parkhurst.
Genesco, Truman Hastings.
Geneva, Horace Hastings.
Governeur, H. D. Smith.
Guilford, Dea. S. Jewell.
Hamilton, Jason Olds.
Henderson, A. Atherton.
Hopkinton, A. Warner.
Lee, S. Mead.
Lima, Rev. J. Barnard.
Madrid, Rev. J. Hurlburt.
Mexico, W. Mitchell.
Morrisville, Pond & Knox.
New-Haven, C. R. Wells.
New-Lebanon Springs, A. Peabody.
Newark, J. C. Kanouse.
New-Stockbridge, Rev. L. Wilcox.
Norfolk, Erastus Hall.
Ogdensburgh, J. Seeley.
Onondaga Hollow, Rev. W. Thatcher.
Oswego, W. S. Maynard.
Oxbow, Rev. J. Sanford.
Paris, T. Simmons.
Palmyra, James Field.
PennYan, Ira Gould.
Potsdam, S. Raymond.
Richland, S. Meacham.
Rodman, H. G. Strong.
Rome, Norman Seymour.
Rutland, Rev. A. W. Platt, & Amos Mallary.
Sacket's Harbor, G. Camp.
Salina, Hezekiah Barnes.
Smithville, R. Pearson.
Stephentown, Rev. A. E. Beach.
Stockholm, L. Pettibone.
Sullivan, Dr. J. Kennedy.
The Square, (Scipio), Benoni Smith.
Trenton, Dea. Younglove.
Troy, Dr. A. Robbins.
Urbana, Lem'l D. Hastings.
Vernon, J. Patten.
Vernon Centre, Starr Clark.
Verona, Rev. I. Brainard.
Volney, Rev. A. Caldwell.
Watertown, Silas Clark.
Western, G. Brayton, Esq.
Westford, Charles Maxon.
Westmoreland, Wm. Newcomb.
Whitesboro', Rev. J. Frost.
Wynant's Kill, A. Tracy.


### TO HATTERS.

FINISHING BLOCKS, of the best quality, and newest fashions, may be had at the Subscriber's shop in Whitesborough, or of the principal Hatters in Utica.
*July* 28, 1828. L. HOLBROOK.

### NEW COOPERING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscribers having entered into copartnership, under the firm of E. W. & T. Roundey, inform the citizens of Utica and the neighbouring country, that they have commenced the Coopering Business in this village, a few rods west of the Weigh-Lock, where they would be happy to enter into contracts for the manufacturing of Casks and Cisterns of every description, either wood or iron bound. Their long experience in the business, together with constant attention, they flatter themselves will enable them to give entire satisfaction.
ELIJAH W. ROUNDEY,
THOMAS ROUNDEY.
*Utica, Aug.* 12, 1828. 38

### NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being lawfully authorised by the administratrix and administrators of the estate of David P. Hoyt, deceased, to settle all the accounts, receive monies, and discharge claims against said estate, hereby requests all persons who have any unsettled business with the estate aforesaid, to call on him at the store, No. 38 Genesee street, and adjust it as soon as possible.
JOSEPH B. HOYT.
*Utica, July* 19, 1828. 30

### M. BAGG'S TAVERN.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that his old stand, at the corner of Genesee and Main streets, having been thoroughly repaired, is now completely fitted up for the accommodation of travellers and boarders. M. Bagg, in connexion with Mr. Alfred Churchill, begs leave to assure such Ladies and Gentlemen as may favour them with their custom, that every exertion shall be made to render their residence pleasant and comfortable, and they hope to merit the patronage this establishment has heretofore enjoyed from a generous public. MOSES BAGG.
*Utica, Dec.* 16, 1828. 51

### UNITED STATES HOTEL.

A. SHEPARD has removed from his former stand, at the lower end of the village, to the above Establishment, which is spacious and airy, having an elegant dining-room, handsomely fitted, seventy feet long, many private parlours, and good single bed-rooms. It is situated on Genesee street, a few rods above the canal, where it is remarkably pleasant, having a view of the village and surrounding country. The establishment is new, the furniture appropriate; and from his experience in this business, his extensive acquaintance, and his knowledge of what is due to travellers generally, he trusts the public will be satisfied with their treatment. At this establishment he can accommodate double the number of persons which he could at his old stand, and more comfortably; and it is intended that nothing shall be wanting to render it a desirable resting place for ladies and gentlemen.

There is a Stage Office attached to the establishment, where seats may be taken in any direction from this place. Baggage taken from and to the canal free of expense. ☞ Board, by the day, week or month.
*Utica, Oct.* 27, 1828. 44

DR. POMEROY, finding assistance necessary in his professional duties, has taken as a partner, JOHN P. BACHELDER, M. D. Dr. B. has been more than twenty years engaged extensively in the practice of Physic and Surgery, and for the last ten, has also been employed in different Medical Institutions, as a Lecturer on Anatomy and Surgery. The reputation which he has acquired as a skilful operator in all cases of Surgery, and his high standing as a Physician, will justly entitle him to the entire confidence of this community. Dr. Bachelder will not decline operating in any cases of Surgery, in which prudence would dictate an operation. He is prepared with instruments suitable for any operation. He has had extensive practice and experience in the treatment of diseases of the EYE, and has operated for Cataract more than eighty times.

The business in future will be conducted under the firm of POMEROY & BACHELDER, at their office, No. 14, Exchange Buildings, in Genesee street, one door below the Utica Eye Infirmary.
*Utica, May* 27, 1828.

### UTICA EYE INFIRMARY.

THIS Establishment is now open at the corner of Genesee and Bleecker streets, for the accommodation of such as are afflicted with diseases of the Eye. It will be under the particular direction and management of Dr. Batchelder, who will attend at 12 o'clock every day, (Sundays excepted), for the purpose of advising and prescribing in all cases, and for performing such operations as may be deemed proper. Persons afflicted with deafness, or other diseases of the organ of hearing, are respectfully informed that those complaints will also receive a due share of attention.
*Utica, Dec.* 15, 1828. 51

### VALUABLE MEDICINES.

CREAM OF AMBER.—For removing pimples, freckles, redness of the skin, salt rheum, scrofula, &c. &c.

BALM OF EGYPT.—A sovereign remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, consumption and nervous affections. The Balm of Egypt is a medicine which has long been in high repute for its many and intrinsic virtues, and is justly esteemed as a medicine unequalled by any in the world, for the cure of coughs, colds, asthmas and consumptions. To all afflicted with these troublesome affections, an immediate use of the highly celebrated Balm of Egypt is only necessary to convince the most incredulous, of its possessing qualities superior to any other medicinal preparation yet discovered. Since the discovery of this invaluable medicine, thousands have experienced its salutary and happy effects. Its mild and gentle operations are much extolled by all who have used this admirable specific. In all cases of colds, coughs, and other consumptive affections, by the use of this article they have been enabled to defeat an enemy whose attacks would otherwise have been followed by the most alarming consequences. The Balm of Egypt has relieved and cured the most violent cases, in which other medicines have failed to give relief. In obstinate cases of whooping-cough, its merits stand unrivalled. It operates by gentle expectoration, and may be given to infant children with the greatest safety.

*Anderson's Infallible* EYE-WATER.—To those afflicted with sore, weak, or inflamed eyes, it is only necessary to make an application of this invaluable article to obtain immediate relief. The surprising effects which have been produced by the use of this Eye-Water, have obtained it a standing over any other article yet introduced.

*Patten's celebrated* HŒMORRHOIDES, *or* PILE ELECTUARY.—This medicinal preparation, now offered to the public, is an article which will effectually eradicate and cure all those who are afflicted with the troublesome affection commonly known by the name of Hœmorrhoides or Piles. The proprietor of this article, after a long study into the nature and origin of this complaint, is enabled to offer the public an article which will not fail of giving immediate relief in the most obstinate cases.

For sale in Utica, by WARNER & HARVEY, agents for the Proprietors.
*August* 5, 1828. 82

### KEEP YOUR FEET DRY!

EDWARDS' Gum-Elastic Composition, for rendering Boots, Shoes, and all kinds of Leather, *Water Proof*.—The importance of keeping the feet dry, for the better security of health, is too well known to need any detail. The Proprietor would therefore only say, that this Composition has been obtained after repeated trials and considerable pains and expense; and the nature of the ingredients of which it is composed (the principal of which is Gum-Elastic) is such as to render the leather impervious to water or dampness, and it is *warranted* not to injure the same in the least; but on the contrary it renders it soft and pliable. It is intended to be applied to the under as well as the upper leather, and females will find its use on the soles of their boots and shoes very beneficial. It must be applied warm and with a brush, and dried in by the fire, after giving the leather three or four coats, and filling the pores. It will then resist the water for almost any length of time. Any other blacking can be used on the leather after this is well dried in.

*N. B.*—This Composition will be found one of the best for Engine Hose, Chaise Tops and Boots, Harness, &c. Sold wholesale and retail, by
WARNER & HARVEY, Utica.
*Nov.* 25, 1828. 48

### CURE FOR THE RHEUMATISM.

GRILLEY'S Anti-Rheumatic Ointment.—Few there can be, who would suffer even for a day, so excruciating a pain as the Rheumatism, were they sure any medicine existed or could be procured for their relief. The Proprietor and Inventor of this Ointment assures all those who may be unacquainted with its wonderful efficacy, in perfecting a cure for the Rheumatism, that it requires only to be tried to insure universal admiration.—Satisfactory testimonials and affidavits from persons of the first respectability in different parts of the United States, accompany the article. Its virtues have already been tested in this village. For sale, only, by
WARNER & HARVEY.
*Utica, Nov.* 24, 1828. 48

### NOTICE.

FOR the accommodation of those who wish to loan money for short periods, I will receive money in deposit at my Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 53, Genesee street, and allow interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, for all sums that remain in my hands one month or more; giving the persons so depositing, liberty to withdraw their money at any time at sight. It is understood, however, that if the money is drawn out within one month, no interest will be allowed.
WILLIAM CLARKE.
*Utica, Jan.* 1, 1829. 93



### TERMS OF THE RECORDER.

I. The Western Recorder is published on Tuesday of each week.

II. The price to subscribers is Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if paid after the expiration of six months from the time of subscribing; or Two Dollars, if paid in advance, or within the first six months.

III. Any person becoming responsible for seven copies or more, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

IV. Wherever ten responsible subscribers shall have been obtained within the limits of any religious society, the clergyman of that society shall be entitled to a copy gratis.

V. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year; and as the price is now reduced to the lowest possible state, the Publishers will be under the necessity of adhering strictly to the above terms.

VI. No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the Publishers, till all arrearages are paid.

☞ The postage must be paid on all communications addressed to the Editor or Publishers.